THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

WE TAKE from *Men of the Time* the following account of Lord Kimberley, the new Secretary of State for India:

Lord Kimberley was "born Jan. 7, 1826, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in 1847, taking a firstclass in classical honours. He succeeded his grandfather as third Baron Wodehouse, May 29, 1846, and was raised to the earldom of Kimberley June 1, 1866. In Dec., 1852, he accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston until 1856, when he was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He returned from Russia in 1858, and resumed his post as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, June 19, 1859, retiring Aug. 14, 1861. In 1863 he was sent on a special mission to the north of Europe, with the view of obtaining some settlement of the Schleswig-Holsetein question; and in Oct. 1864, succeeded the late Earl of Carlisle in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, resigning that post on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He held the office of Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's administration from Dec. 1868, to July 1870, and that of Secretary of State for the Colonies from the latter date until the retirement of Mr. Gladstone in Feb. 1874. In Feb. 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Penal Servitude Acts.

THE SCANDAL of the present system of University Examiners has attracted the attention of the Madras University. The following Resolution has been passed by the Senate of the Madras University:

"That the nomination of Examiners will now be taken out of the hands of a small body in Madras and placed in the hands of the whole of the members of the Senate, wherever resident."

The scheme sanctioned is a committee of sixteen Fellows, resident within the Presidency of Madras, and the Native States, elected by voting papers of all Fellows, resident or non-resident. This committee is to nominate the Examiners, and the names sent in will then be submitted to the Syndicate for appointment. At the next meeting of the Madras Senate a proposition is to be brought forward for increasing the number of Fellows in the Syndicate—another important reform towards breaking up what has been hitherto a close borough.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in the House of Commons regarding Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government:

"Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the statement in the *Bombay Gazette* that the officials in the Bombay Presidency, "taken as a body, were resisting Lord Ripon's scheme for associating the natives in the work of local administration; and whether, if this statement was true, he had received any information as to the grounds of such official opposition.

The Marquis of Hartington.—I have seen, in the newspaper called *Bombay Gazette*, the statement referred to in the question of the hon. member. I have no reason to suppose that statement is correct, though, not unnaturally, there is some difference of opinion among Government officers as to the extent to which effect can at once be given to certain portions of the scheme of the Government of India.

Mr. Stanhope asked whether Lord Ripon's scheme had been submitted to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and approved.

The Marquis of Hartington said that resolutions containing the principle on which the proposed scheme of local government proceeded had been approved by the Government. He proposed shortly to lay before Parliament papers on this subject."

WE TAKE from Parliamentary intelligence the following Indian items:

Remittances from India.

Mr. Stanhope asked the Secretary of State for India what was the total amount estimated in the Budget to be remitted from India for the service of the Home Government during the financial year 1882-83, and what amount had been so remitted up to the present time.

The Marquis of Hartington:—The amount estimated in the Budget to be remitted from India in 1882-83 was£15,342,000 Of this sum, however, about £900,000 was received before the 31st of March 1882, in excess of the revised estimate for the year 1881-82; and £400,000 received from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, which will be expended in India this year, is also treated as a remittance by the Government of India. These funds reduce the requirements for 1882-83 to £14,042,000. The amount remitted up to the present time is £4,503,866. (Hear, hear.)

Indian Gold Mines.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Government had received information showing that in 1880 certain officials in Madras, among whom were two Secretaries to the Government of Madras, the officiating Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Army, and several heads of departments under the Madras Government, were promoters of a number of gold mining companies with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling; that these officials asked the sum of £245,000 as purchase money of a portion of one large block of land granted them free of price by Government; that in September 1880, these officials stood to receive in cash and shares from mining companies the following sum:—£55,000 from the Mysore Gold Mining Company; £50,000 from the Madras Gold Mining Company; £50,000 from the Uregaum Gold Mining Company; £90,000 from the Colar Gold Mining Company, whether he authorized these proceedings; and whether he would cause inquiries to be made into the amount and value of the lands belonging to the Native State of Mysore which were alienated by gift or purchase during the past seven years."

The Marquis of Hartington:—The India Office has not recieved any information to the effect indicated in this question. I shall, however, cause inquiries to be made in India regarding the matter referred to by the hon. Member.

"Silbiger *vs.* the Maharajah of Jeypore." Mr. Onslow asked the Secretary of State for India whether, with reference to the reply given by the British Government to the Austrian Ambassador's representations on the case of "Silbiger *vs.* the Maharajah of Jeypore," high English and Indian legal opinion had been submitted to the India Office to the effect that "the so-called award, if judged by the standard and principles of English law, is invalid;" and to the further effect that "the so-called arbitration does not seem to have been conducted in a judicial mode;" and, if so, whether the British Government was still able to reply on the so-called arbitration as a ground for refusing the inquiry asked for by the Austrian Ambassador

The Marquis of Hartington:—Legal opinions to the effect stated by the hon. Member have been submitted to the India Office, but I have had no opportunity of seeing the statement of facts upon which they are based. All the facts connected with the arbitration were before the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council when the case was under consideration. I have, therefore, nothing to add to the answer which I gave to the question of the hon. Member on the subject on the 31st of July last—namely that I saw no reason for re-opening the case.

The Bishop of Bombay and the Marriage Law.

In the House of Commons on the 13th ultimo, Sir George Campbell, M. P. asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to a circular issued in July last by the Bishop of Bombay, in which he prohibits the chaplains and other clergymen from performing their functions in accordance with the law of the land, and expressly places their religious duty in opposition to the duty imposed on them by the British Parliament; whether he had received any complaints of the conduct of this Bishop on that and other occasions, and whether he proposed to retain in the service of Government an officer who inculcated disregard of the law and contempt for the authority of Parliament.

The Marquis of Hartington: My attention has been called to a circular issued by the Bishop of Bombay (originally read by him in church as a pastoral letter), in which he intimates "that no persons who have contracted a marriage after one of them has been divorced for adultery and during the lifetime of the former wife or husband, can be admitted to the Lords Table in this diocese, so long as they continue to live together, and that no clergyman who performs a marriage ceremony for a person divorced for adultery, during the lifetime of the former wife or husband, can continue to retain my license to minister in this diocese." This is no doubt the circular referred to by the hon. Member in his question. I have received a complaint of the conduct of the Bishop from persons who have recently, and apparently in consequence of this circular, been refused admission to the Communion; and in reply I felt compelled to say that I was not aware of any power enabling me to interfere in the exercise by the Bishop of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. In publicly giving notice that no clergyman who performs a marriage under certain circumstances can continue to retain the Bishop's license to minister in the diocese, the Bishop of Bombay has apparently overlooked the provisions of the law (Stat. 20 and 21 Vic., c85 sec. 57; Act IV., of 1869, sec. 58) which declares that no clergyman shall be liable to any penalty or censure for solemnizing or refusing to solemnize a marriage under the circumstances indicated. Possibly also he may have overlooked the fact that the law reserves to the clergyman no option in the matter of performing the marriage ceremony expect when called on to perform it for a person who has been divorced for his or her adultery. But I need scarcely say that it is an exceedingly delicate and difficult matter to interfere with a Bishop who professes to be exercising merely ecclesiastical or spiritual jurisdiction. The salary of the Bishop is payable under the Statute 3 and 4 will. IV., c. 85, and is payable to him so long as he exercises the functions of his office within the diocese of Bombay.

Iron Works in India.

On the 16th ult., Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was any truth in the statement made by the Indian correspondent of the *Economist* in the issue of November 11, that Mr. Hope, the Minister of Public Works in India, had invited capitalists to come forward to establish iron works in the Panjab and other districts of India, under the guarantee that the great purchasing Department of Public Works would order a certain fixed weight of iron and steel every year for ten years; and, if so, would this order be given irrespective of the price at which equal quality of iron and steel could be purchased in the open market.

The Marquis of Hartington:—Certain proposal, of the nature, to which the hon. Member refers were made in resolutions of the Government of India of the 4th of August and the 1st of September last, which were submitted for my consideration. I have informed the Government of India that an engagement on their part to take fixed quantities of iron and steel at fixed prices annually for a term of years is, in my opinion, open to serious objection. (Hear. hear.)

Has not Lord Hartington's father the strongest iron interest in England?

TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

MR. O'DONNELL M. P. thus brought to the notice of Parliament the subject of the Salem riots:

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that at the trial of the prisoners accused of rioting at Salem, which ended in the infliction of sentences of penal servitude for long terms of years, both the Native Assessors of the Presiding Judge declared that the evidence was insufficient to convict the prisoners; and whether the Presiding Judge was alone in his judgment of "Guilty." The Marquis of Hartington replied:—

It appears from the reports in the Indian newspapers (from which alone I have any information on the subject), that it is a fact that at the trial referred to the two Native Assessors declared the evidence insufficient to convict the prisoners. As there was but one Judge there can be no doubt that he was alone in his judgment of guilty. The cases were tried in the usual way by the Sessions Judge with the aid of two Assessors. The Assessors are not jurors, nor are their duties those of a Jury. By law it is expressly enacted in the Criminal Procedure Code, and has for many years been the recognised practice, that the opinion of each Assessor is to be given orally and recorded in writing by the Court, but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge; and the law directs that the Judge shall proceed to pass judgment of acquittal or conviction "having considered the opinions of the Assessors, but not being bound to conform to them."

WE LEARN from certain correspondence supplied by the Press Commissioner's office that the Government of Bombay has passed a resolution requiring Municipalities and other local bodies to erect warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce near railway stations. In the Bombay Presidency the want of such ware houses is specially felt for the storing of cotton.

FROM THE SAME source we learn that the Indian Tea Association has written to the Government of India in the Legislative Department that before any definite action is taken the Government of India will give the Association and all interested in Tea an opportunity of expressing their opinions upon any alterations that may be proposed with reference to the working of Act XIII. of 1859 in the districts of Assam. The Act referred to provides for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases. The Government of India has informed the Association that it would be glad to be furnished with the views of the Indian Tea Association and generally of any Association or persons interested in the matter.

THE TOTAL number of home remittances of the Government of India to the end of November 1882 comes to Rs. 569,85,000 at an exchange of 1·7·99—the total estimates for the whole year is Rs. 18,41,04,000. The total loss up to November is Rs. 95,10,860.

REFERRING to our notice of the grievances of the employes in the Public Works Department in our last issue a correspondent writes:

If you will kindly take up the classified lists of the Department one by one from the date of 15 years back you will note how hardly the subordinates of the Public Works Department have been dealt with in the matter of promotion. These lists will shew that while there has been 80 per cent promotion among the members of the Engineers establishment there has hardly been 5 per cent promotion among the subordinates during the last few years. The reason is plain. From the Secretary downwards to the Assistant Engineer, all belong to the same corps and their sympathy for their comrades is great as they are affected by the same rule of promotion. The subordinates have no friends in the upper ranks and consequently nobody to sympathise with the Notwithstanding the existence of an excess in the number of Assistant Engineers over the sanctioned scale it is yearly receiving accessions from Cooper's Hill College and Roorkee College and to them promotion is well secured, but the number of subordinates though strictly within the sanctioned scale, neither receives fresh accessions nor any promotion.

OUR GOSSAIN DURGAPUR CORRESPONDENT writes:

The remarks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the Resolution on the License Tax are in sad contrast with facts. Whether there is any harassment, any discontent, any objection to the assessment of the license tax and whether it has been well accepted will be judged of from facts. In Nuddea the assessees are by no means satisfied, and the burden would have been more grievous but for the direction of the Magistrate-Collector to the assessors to be more lenient in increasing and making new assessments. The

doings of a Sub-Deputy in this connection will be read with curiousity. From the railway station he proceeds to the interior visiting several places and halting nowhere more than five minutes never inspecting the accounts presented ready-made. In one instance a respectable gentleman entreated him to examine his accounts. The reply was that the assessor has been advised to increase his tax to Rs. 50 but for friendship's sake he will be content with an increase of Rs. 10 over and above the present limit. This assessee appealed to the Assistant Collector of Kushtea who after going through the accounts remitted the tax. Several other appellants met with the same favor. In the Kushtea Sub-Division assessments were generally made without any reference to the accounts and the poor assessees in order to obtain a remission of 10 rupees had to spend 10 rupees in appeals against the same.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH culled from an American paper is going the round of the papers:

A fine horse in Berlin was recently treated for myopia, or near-sightedness, and was furnished with a pair of spectacles. The uneasiness, which before had made the poor beast hard to manage, disappeared, and it now behaves as quietly and sedately as any spectacled college professor."

HERE IS AN EXTRACT from the Resolution of the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the Land Revenue for 1881-82, which will amply repay perusal:

"Against mistakes like these (and the list has not been exhausted) the gods themselves fight in vain; and it is not wonderful that the Commissioner's report reads like a long list of *errata* and *corrigenda*. But there is absolutely no excuse for these mistakes. Nothing is needed to avoid them except the capacity to do a sum in addition correctly, and to understand the headings of a register. It is much to be desired that District Officers and Assistant-Commissioners in Assam, who are somewhat given to splitting legal hairs and pursuing abstruse technicalities in law-books, would devote their energies more usefully to the task of testing and checking the returns prepared by their clerks, and would determine to sign nothing till they have taken some measures to prove its accuracy."

THE ASSAM NEWS says:

Is there any body amongst our readers who can assign any possible reason why the cheap terms on which waste-land is leased out to Tea-planters in Assam are not granted to coolie Settlers? Tea-planters pay no rent for the first two years, 3 as. only per acre per annum from 3rd to 5th year, 6 as. per acre from the 7th to 10th year, 8 as. per acre from the 11th to 20th year and Re 1 per acre from the 21st to 30th year. But a coolie has to pay full rate of Rs 1, 14 as. per acre from the very day he begins to clear a lot of waste-land. Is this just, we ask, in the name of many thousands of coolies whose original agreements with their employers have expired?

Again:

We do not blame Tea-planters for the combination into which they have recently entered with the object of keeping down the wages of coolies, and raising up the *nerrikh* of daily task. This combination, if successful, will condemn coolies into life-long slavery, from which there are only two possible means of escape: namely, settling down in Assam as ryots or returning to their homes. So long as the solemn promise of Lord Ripon of opening speedy and cheap communication with Assam remains unredeemed, the alternative of returning home will be open to a few indeed, unless government pay or make Tea-planters pay to coolies when they have served five years [plus the time for which they may have been absent from works on account of ill-health] a sufficient sum of money to enable them to return home. The other alternative of settling down as ryots has been taken advantage of by a very few coolies; it is a very hard work to clear waste-lands and bring them under the plough; and as there is no remission of rent, the little money that the coolies may have made on the Tea garden is spent in feeding themselves and in paying rent for the first few years. Having neither money enough to return home and begin life anew, nor means enough to feed themselves and pay the full rate of rent for the first five years, the coolies whose original agreements may have expired, are thrown back upon the mercy of the Tea-planters, who, it is no wonder, are taking advantage of the peculiar position of the coolies, to make them stay, until death removes them, on the garden for which they were originaly imported.

We entreat Lord Ripon to consider these statements and redress the grievances of the coolies.

ACCORDING to the *Brahmo Public Opinion* Babu Ashutosh Chowdhry, M. A., of the Calcutta University, son of Babu Durga Das Chowdhry, who lately joined the Cambridge University, has been selected out of 400 to 500 students, to edit the *Eagle*, a paper which is conducted by the students of St. John's College, Cambridge. This is gratifying news.

NAIK JEYMAL SINGH has been confirmed in his appointment as Forester in the Punjab Forest Department. This is one of the appointments made in the Province, in pursuance with the principle of appointing non-commissioned officers of the native army to the subordinate staff of the Forest Department, which was laid down by the Government of India and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

THE QUEEN distributed the Egyptian medals to about 350 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, on November 21st, at Windsor Castle. The Queen pinned the medals on the breasts of all who had the clasp for Tel-el-Kebir; and simply handed it to the others. The medal bears the profile of the Queen as she appears at present, and not as on the coinage. The inscription round the medal is "*victoria Regina et Imperatrix*." Each of the representatives of the Indian Contingent had his medal affixed by the Queen. So Mr. Gladstone has recognised the Imperial title of the Queen.

UNDER THE AUSPICES of Sir Charles Aitchison the prospects of the University Graduates in the Punjab are looking up:—The last number of the *Panjab Gazette* notifies that Lala Narain Das M. A. and Lala Bhawani Das M. A. have passed successfully the examination recently held for the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioners in this province. It further notifies that they will be appointed to vacancies during the year ending on 30th September 1883.

THURSDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from an Indian resident in England:

In my last letter I tried to show how important it was for our agriculture to have certain classes of manufactories established in the country. In my present I shall say a few words more about one of the classes mentioned in my previous letter—i. e. the manufacture of ron and iron machinery, which besides being without exception required for the establishment of all modern manufacturing industries, play an important part in the internal development of a country. As an illustration of the latter let me mention here one which is most important and most familiar to your readers—viz.,—the extension of railway in India. I shall not take up your valuable space in showing how railways help to develope the internal resources of a country nor in describing their various advantages—things which are too well known to your readers by this time, but shall endeavour to shew how the establishment of iron works for the manufacture of engines and machinery in the country would facilitate such extension of railways by reducing the first cost of their construction and also their cost of subsequent maintenance.

My intimate connection with the workmen and their works in several engineering firms in this country since last two years enables me to say that skilled-labour in England is about three and half times more costly than what it is in India, and this after allowing for the higher working capacity of the people of colder climates. The wages of an ordinary workman in engineering works of this country either a pattern-maker, a moulder, a fitter or any other of similar class, are about 30 to 32 shillings a week of 56 hours, when working on time, and when on piece-work they expect to earn half as much again during the same period by working harder, and in many cases longer hours. Now Mr. Editor, I can say with perfect confidence that we can get in India workmen when trained to similar skill at about 15 to 20 Rs. a month, and unskilled labour from 8 to 10 a month—the latter costing here at least 15 shillings a week of 56 hours. Perhaps there might be a little difficulty at first in getting workmen sufficiently skilled, but by careful training and proper guidance this difficulty can be overcome in a very short time, as there can already be found in the country men fairly skilled in many of the different branches of trade required in engineering works, the task would only be to improve the standard of skill.

Having the advantage of this enormously cheap labour Iron works in India, when properly managed, would be able to turn out almost all the various railway stocks now imported from this and other European countries at a considerably less cost. I shall not tire you by entering into any technical details here but suffice it to say that a considerable portion of the capital of a railway company in India is taken up by these various stocks of which I will mention here only two principal items—engines and rails; we have in India almost an inexhaustible store of crude materials for the manufacture of both. The inference from above is an easy one—if we can reduce the first cost of construction and that of subsequent maintenance of a railway line whilst its income remaining the same, increased rate of profit would be the result. At present the dividends paid by principal Indian railways though not any less than those of European lines, are not sufficiently large to induce small capitalists of our country to invest largely in railway-shares. If we can induce our small capitalists to come forward largely in construction of new lines by making them more profitable than at present we may depend upon it that railways will extend in India much faster than the rate at which they are doing now.

What I have said of railways would equally apply to all modern manufacturing enterprises requiring iron and steel machinery and steam or other motive power to drive them, and would equally point out the prime necessity of the establishment of Iron works in the country.

Viewing from another point we see that owing to the higher cost of European manufacture and the cost of importation many of our large towns at present have to go without necessary water-works, not to say of the luxury of gas light; many of our important provincial roads being frequently intercepted by rivers present a serious obstacle to the traffic which at present cannot be conveniently remedied owing to the high cost of iron bridges, and whom we are to blame for all this?—none but ourselves? If we do not look after our own wants and try to fulfill them, certainly we have no right to blame others for not doing so for us. I regret to say that our countrymen are much in the habit of blaming the Government for not doing every thing for them—there cannot be a greater mistake than this, and to see this clearly I should only ask our countrymen to look what private enterprise has done and is still doing in England and America, and how greatly do both these countries owe their present positions to it.

Your Obdt. Servant,
BIPRODAS PAL CHOUDHURI.

Orwell Works, Ipswich,
24th November 1882.

THE RESIDENT in the Persian Gulf reports the recent discovery by fishermen of three pearl banks. One of these lies to the west of the Port of Lingah, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore. Another is on the east of Lingah, in the direction of Kong. The third has been found near Mowiah to the west of the ports of Charak and Tawannah. The "Zinni" shell is mostly found on the first mentioned bank, and the "Mahar" variety on the two others. Pearls of considerable value have been obtained by divers in the neighbourhood. It is well known that the Persian Government have for sometime, had under consideration a scheme for exploring their waters in the Gulf in search of pearl-banks.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

AN UP-COUNTRY correspondent thus writes to us with some bitterness of feeling:

Lord Ripon has done great good to the people of India and is earnestly striving to confer upon them blessings which they had never enjoyed before, but cannot his Lordship exert his benign influence on behalf of the literally downtrodden amla, by whom I mean ministerial officers and clerks of all grades of this part of the country. These poor hard-worked miserable creatures are made exceedingly wretched by the treatment they not unfrequently receive at the hands of not a few of their official superiors. They are treated with contumely and sometimes heaped with abusive terms. They do not want increase of pay, what they pray for is kind and generous treatment. Cannot this be secured to them?

FRIDAY, 22ND DECEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the reply which the inhabitants of Buddybatty have addressed the Chairman of the Serampore Municipality with reference to a printed notice inviting them to give their opinion regarding a proposal to amalgamate the Serampore and Buddybatty Municipalities. The reply forcibly sets forth the reasons against the proposed amalgamation. At a time they say when small towns are trying to segregate themselves from bigger bodies with a view to independent existence, the proposal of the sub-divisional officer of Serampore to absorb Buddybatty comes with a bad grace. They further urge that the smaller the area of a Municipality the more efficient is the Municipal administration likely to be, and that the proposed amalgamation will not therefore fulfil the objects of a good Municipality.

THE FOLLOWING is from our Gossain Durgapur correspondent:

We have repeatedly urged the necessity of opening the connection of the river Navagunga with the Mathabhanga below Choadanga by removing the band raised at its mouth, and thus save the people from disease and death from the attacks of cholera and malarious fever. We have reasons to believe that Babu Judunath Bose, the present Sub-Divisional officer of Choadanga, was of the same opinion and so was his predecessor Mr. Skrine. The people petitioned the District Magistrate this year who has replied through the Sub-Divisional officer that what they want is impracticable. In this reply we see the hand of Mr. Weekes, Superintending Engineer. It was he as Executive Engineer of the Nuddea Rivers Division, who diverted the entire water into the Mathabhanga by blocking up the mouths of the two rivers. Pangsa and Navagunga below Boalia and Choadanga for the benefit of the Kissengunge Ferry tolls. His association with the Fever Commission was unfortunate. When the Commission visited Choadanga Mr. Wiekes told the D. I. Engineer that the idea of reopening the Navagunga was impracticable—and why? To secure a paltry sum from the ferry the supply of water to the two hand streams has been stopped. No wonder that he should stick to his original opinion.

WE OBSERVE that survey parties are about to take the field to survey the proposed lines of railway from Dinagepore to Ranigunge, and from Chittagong, *via* Commilla, to Daudkandy.

THE PIONEER'S London correspondent thus writes of Mr. Malabari's new book, *Guzerat and Guzeratis*: "Although it is written in a somewhat exuberant style, there is a large amount of quiet and quaint reflections which bespeak a shrewd and intelligent observer of men and manners. Altogether these pictures of Indian life are well worth perusal, and show in what direction the thoughts of enlightened Natives are being moved by contact with Western ideas."

THE BEHAR HERALD announces the approaching departure of Mr. H. Beveridge, Judge, of Patna. He was a Judge as well as a friend of the people. The *Herald* says, "something should be done to mark in a suitable manner our appreciation of the good qualities which adorn Mr. Beveridge in his public as well as in his private life."

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION will be held in Calcutta next cold weather. His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor take personal interest in the movement. Mr. Joubert is the promoter of the project.

THE PIONEER endorses the complaint of the Native Press regarding the examination papers of the Calcutta University this year. Our contemporary concurs with the Native Press that greater care should be taken next year in the selection of examiners.

SATURDAY, 23RD DECEMBER.

THERE WERE 383 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 16th December, of which 107 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 95 from fevers, 48 from bowel-complaints, 2 from accidents, 17 from asthma and pthisis, 10 from convulsions, 17 from spleen diseases, 31 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born, 76

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died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 55 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 14. The average of daily mortality was 54·7.

WE LEARN from a Santipore correspondent that Mr. Edgar the officiating Presidency Commissioner visited that town on the 16th December, holding personal enquiries in connection with some cases of complaint regarding the Municipality and its affairs and examining and inspecting the municipal accounts and records. He also held a meeting of the Municipality for the purpose of concerting measures for the introduction of the elective system. He received some petitions of grievances and gave a hearing to those who made verbal statements. He also inspected the Municipal and Vernacular Schools with which he did not seem to be satisfied. Mr. Edgar's kind condescension and affability to all persons who visited him gave great satisfaction. The omission of Santipore as a station for the Ranaghat and Bhaugwangola Railway has filled the people of that town with deep dissatisfaction. There was a shock of earthquake at Santipore on the 10th December at 4½ P. M. which lasted more than 15 seconds. The shocks were violent.

THE RESIDENT in Turkish Arabia reports that, in consequence of a mild outbreak of cholera at Mecca, the Turkish authorities have issued orders for the establishment of a lazaretto at Basra and at Najaf, and have despatched cordon officers to Samawa, Sukesh Shiuk, Shifala, Raha and Zubair in order to subject to quarantine at these places persons proceeding to Turkish Arabia who may not have called at Basra or Najaf.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has declared the following to be the public holidays during the year 1883:

The 12th and 13th February	...	Sri Punchomi,
„ 23rd March	...	Dole Jatra.
„ 24th „	...	Easter Saturday.
„ 12th April	...	Chait Sankranti.
„ 24th May	...	The Empress Birthday.
„ 15th June	...	Dushahara.
„ 25th August	...	Janmostomie.
„ 6th to 17th October	...	Durga & Lukhi Pujahs.
„ 30th & 31st „	...	Kali Pujah.
„ 9th & 10th November	...	Juggodhatri Pujah.
„ 24th, 26th and 27th December	...	The day preceding and the two days following Christmas day.

Sundays, New year's day, Good-Friday, and Christmas day are public holidays under the Act.

If we understand the notification aright, one day has been added to the Christmas vacation.

THE NEW SCHEME of increase of salaries of Sub-Deputy Collectors has been carried into effect. The last *Calcutta Gazette* publishes the list of newly classified officers.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT of the Salvation Army has arrived. It consists of Major and Mrs. Tucker, Captain Bullard, A. D. C. Captain Gladwin, and Lieutenant Norman. The Salvationists have resolved to bring their operations into the heart of the Native town, and have accordingly engaged the Bengal Theatre, Beadon Street, as their head-quarters.

FOR THE LAST few days the *Englishman* has been full of letters and leading articles on the subject of Calcutta conservancy, smells and sewers. The night-walkers particularly complain of smells. The Health-Officer has replied to the charges preferred. Nobody seems to think whether the closing of the Circular Canal for more than two years has had any thing to do with the surcharged atmosphere of the city. Cholera first broke out at Chitpore close to the canal.

OUR CORRESPONDENT at Khurdah, FAIR PLAY, communicates to us the result of the Police enquiry into the complaint of Babu Ram Chunder Pal. He informs us that on Sunday last Mr. Leadbeater, the Divisional Inspector of Barrackpore visited Khurdah, and examined several persons who stated that the ghat was a public one repaired by the Babu and that the Sub-Inspector did not use any violence of expression or manner complained of. He adds that Babu Ram Chunder Pal, though duly apprised, did not attend the enquiry, and therefore concludes that his complaint was groundless. We are, however, informed that Babu Ram Chunder Pal had asked the District Superintendent of Police to give him due notice of the date of the enquiry in order to enable his son to be present, but he did not receive any notice. If this be true, then the enquiry was *exparte*.

THE USUAL Public Dinner will be held at Government House on New Year's Day. His Excellency the Viceroy, it is stated, will take this occasion to confer on certain gentlemen the insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire, who come in for their share of the honor next year.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that the distribution of prizes to the students of the Calcutta Madrasa will take place on the 17th proximo. His Excellency the Viceroy will preside.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Finance and Revenue accounts and miscellaneous statistics relating to the Finances of British India. Part II (Receipts and disbursements of each Presidency and Province) from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1881. 2. The Talukdari Settlement in Oudh, by Rajcoomar Surbadhikari, B.L. 3. A manual of the Land Revenue systems and Land Tenures of British India, by Baden Powell, B. C. S. 4 State Education in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, by *Orbileus Indicus.* 5. Note on local self-government in the Bombay Presidency. By Javerilal Umishankar Yajnik. 6. Progress Report of Forest Administration in Assam for 1881-82. 7. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co's Christmas number of their Literary Circular. 8. Tide ables for the Port of Calcutta and various other information connected with the River, for 1883, compiled by authority of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta. 9. Messrs. Thacker & Co. of Bombay's Catalogue of Books, new and standard, for 1882. 10. Echoes from Old Calcutta, being chiefly Reminiscences of the days of Warren Hastings, Francis and Impey. By H. E. Busteed. 11. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for July and August, 1882. 12. Niti-Koosum or the Flowers of Didactic Lessons in Bengali. By Bholanath Chuttopadhya. 13. Arya Durshun, a Bengtli monthly Vol. VIII. No. 1. 14. High Education and the Calcutta University. Reprinted from the *Hindoo Patriot.* By Krishna Chunder Roy. 15. Note on Education. By Dadabhai Naoroji. Bombay.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, December 16.—It is currently reported that French expedition to Tonquin will be postponed. The *Cologne Gazette* in an article yesterday warns the German Government respecting the military preparations being made by Russia. Five hundred Arabists have been released for want of evidence.

In consequence of the arrest of two workmen on the evidence of informers, the Dublin Police are now prosecuting an inquiry into the organisation of the late outrages. Mr. Fawcett's condition is improving. The Bishop of Llandaff is dead.

18.—It is announced that Sir Charles Dilke will shortly enter the cabinet. It is reported that the British Government has received a reply from France declining the Presidency of the Public Debt Commission in Egypt.

18.—The Suez Canal Company has decided, with the consent of the British Directors, to construct three great stations along the Canal, each capable of accommodating sixty vessels,—one at Kantara, one at Timsah, and one at the Kilometric station, No. 133. The Company has ordered dredgers to the value of 50,00,000 francs for the work.

Mr. Chamberlain has made a speech in which he declared against the idea of a British protectorate for Egypt, and said that when peace, security and order and constitutional liberty had been accomplished, the British occupation will cease.

21.—The Right Reverend Doctor Benson, Bishop of Truro, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Fawcett is nearly convalescent. Advices from Ireland state that three of the Lough Mask murderers have been sentenced to death.

Cairo, December 16.—Lord Dufferin has proposed a scheme for the reform of the native tribunals, that they should be under the presidency of European Judges.

19.—The prisoners in connection with the late rebellion are being released wholesale.

Berlin, December 18.—It is semi-officially announced that the Austro-German alliance is to be prolonged. A pacific policy on the part of the allied Governments towards other Powers is declared, but any third Power will be excluded from the alliance.

Paris, December 19—M. Gambetta is suffering from an attack of inflammation of the bowels.

20.—M. Gambetta is recovering from his illness. The *Temps* states that M. Bredif has resumed his functions as French Comptroller General in Egypt.

Vienna, December 20.—The President of the Austro-Hungarian Council of Ministers, replying to a question in Parliament, said that the disquieting reports which had lately been current were exaggerated, and that the peace of Europe was not menaced.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1882.

SIR RICHARD GARTH ON THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

VII.

THE opponents of Sir Richard Garth contend that he is alone in the opinion he maintains on the question of the occupancy right, that the other Judges of the High Court do not share it, and that it is not borne out by past laws on the subject. We will endeavour to shew in this article that this opinion is wholly groundless.

Sir Barnes Peacock, whose profound knowledge of law, whether English or Indian, no one can have the hardihood to deny, thus wrote in a minute dated the 31st March 1864 on the subject of the occupancy right:

It appears to me that Section 6 is objectionable, and ought to be repealed:—

First.—Because it interferes with the just rights of the zemindars, at least in the permanently settled districts, by vesting rights of occupancy in the ryots, which had no previous existence.

Secondly.—Because it tends to perpetuate small holdings which must ultimately become injurious to the best interests of the country. A zemindar may be very willing to allow a ryot to occupy a few beeghas of lands at a time when he cannot let it to any one else. But it must very much depreciate the property of the zemindar if that ryot, by being allowed to occupy for twelve years, be held to have acquired such a right of occupancy for himself and his heirs as will prevent the zemindar from ever determining the tenancy, or taking the land into his own occupation, however much he may require it, or from letting it with other lands as part of a large farm to a tenant with capital, who may be willing to take a long lease and to lay out money in improvements. This may not be so much felt at the present moment as it will be hereafter.

Thirdly.—Because, by creating new rights of occupancy which did not exist before, it imposes upon the Courts of Justice the necessity of settling, in case of a dispute with the ryots who have acquired such rights, the rents which they are to pay, instead of leaving the parties to make their own arrangements, as they must have done if Section 6 had not been passed. If Section 6 had not been passed, Section 5 would have extended only to cases in which rights of occupancy existed according to the old Law and could be proved. It is not because some old rights may exist without the means of proof that rights are to be created which never existed before, and in favor of ryots who never had any rights in the land at all; and that is what Section 6 has done.

Mr. Justice Steer wrote:

I coincide with the Chief Justice, and on the grounds so forcibly put by him, in thinking that Sections 6 and 17 should be repealed.

The first Section conferred rights on the ryots which they never had before. To take away those rights, after creating them, would, no doubt, be felt as a hardship by the tenantry generally. But landholders have been seriously injured by the creation of new rights in favor of the tenantry, and they have more cause to complain of the retention of the Section than the tenants have of its repeal.

Mr. Justice Seton-Karr, while supporting Act X of 1859, gave the following as his views of the prior laws relating to the rights of the zemindar and ryot:

The zemindar, at first sight, appears certainly possessed of very high privileges and powers. He is at liberty to impose rents on every beegah of land included in the area on which the revenue, for which he is responsible, is assessed. He can, *proprio motu*, and without having recourse to an action at law, dispossess all persons who set up rent-free grants of a date subsequent to December 1790. The lands of all ryots who die without heirs, or who abscond, revert to him. He has the undoubted privilege of levying and assessing rents at a higher rate on the better qualities of land, and on some of the more valuable kinds of produce. His title to demand rents from tenants, who are mere occupiers without any title, is, it has been judicially held, barred by no length of time not even by sixty years' abstinence from demand, inasmuch as the mere liability for rent is held to be a constantly recurring cause of action. As regards his distinct proprietory rights in some of the very products of the land, there is, in all the ordinary pottahs which the zemindar issues to ryots, an invariable restriction against the cutting of trees by the ryot, which might even seem to imply that the right to the timber and the fruit trees belongs not to the ryot, but to the zemindar.

The zemindars' right to rent includes not only rents from agricultural produce, leviable in kind or in money, but rents from fisheries in running streams and in marshes; from the actual produce of the forest; and from the very droppings of the trees.

Mr. Justice Lock:

We have two classes of tenants whose possession could not be disturbed by the auction purchaser; the first, called the village zemindar, &c., having a hereditary transferable property in the land or in the rents thereof; and, secondly the khoodkasht-kudeemee ryot, or, as these words are translated for us, the resident and hereditary cultivator, having prescriptive right of occupancy. We need not at present turn our attention only to this second class. Who were these khoodkasht-kudeemee ryots? They are evidently ryots who were on the estate, cultivating the lands of the village in which they resided at the time of the decennial settlement. They are not ryots whose engagements date from a period *after* that settlement, who were settled by the first engager or his representative subsequently to the settlement; for such tenures were liable to be cancelled by the auction purchaser. They were the ryots holding and cultivating lands in the village in which they resided at the time of the settlement of the estate, and as such *they and they alone are ryots who have a prescriptive right of occupancy.* All other ryots subsequently settled, though now residing in the village and cultivating lands of that village, though entitled to be called *khoodkasht* from that circumstance, are not *kudeemee*, and are either tenants-at-will, or tenants for a term, according as they hold their lands in lease, or otherwise. We may, I think, look through the length and breadth of the Regulations, and we shall find nothing that declares a ryot settled on an estate *subsequent* to the decennial settlement to be other than a tenant-at-will, nothing that recognises in such a ryot any prescriptive right of occupancy.

Mr. Justice Trevor after reviewing the prior laws, thus commented on Sections 5 and 6 of Act X of 1859:

This enactment is a great infringement on the law previously existing. It introduces a new classification of all ryots, into those with right of occupancy and those without right of occupancy,—making length of tenancy the distinction between them and abolishing the old distinction of resident and non-resident ryots with their separate rights, moreover, whether read retrospectively or prospectively, it curtails the power of the zemindar. If it be read retrospectively, and

ex post facto operation be given to it, all sound principle is set at nought; existing rights on the one hand are, at once, cut down and new rights on the other are created without the power on the part of the party injuriously affected to obviate their ill-effect. It may be said that the Legislature, in passing such a law, acted in the spirit of the proclamation of 1793; but it can hardly admit of question that what may have been just in 1793 is not just in 1859, after rights have been intermediately guaranteed by the Legislature to auction-purchasers inconsistent with these provisions, on the strength of which guarantees alone, it may be alleged, those purchases were made.

Mr. E. T. Trevor, member of the Board of Revenue, wrote:

I am of opinion that the sixth Section of Act X. of 1859 has conferred new rights upon all pykasht ryots in Bengal who have held the same land for more than twelve years and, of course, so far, has encroached upon the rights of the zemindar to consider them mere tenants-at-will, and, as such, liable to be ousted when their lease has expired, if they held under a lease, or, as soon as the crop was off the ground, if they did not so hold.

The next question for consideration is whether, allowing that Section 6 confers new rights, the law should be altered. Believing, as I now do, that the law was passed in deference to what, in my opinion, were the erroneous views of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, I should much wish that the mistake made should be corrected, and that it should be declared that every *khoodkasht* ryot had a right of occupancy, and that no *pykasht* ryot could acquire such a right by any length of tenancy, in the absence of express contract.

Sir William Muir, late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and at present a member of the Indian Council, thus wrote in a minute dated the 11th August 1864:

"Twelve years ago a landlord having, in the exercise of his legal rights, ejected a tenant at will, let his holding to another. At that period the landlord might have disposed of the land in any manner he chose. He might have appropriated it to his own use, or built upon it, or quarried the materials below the surface or planted an orchard upon it; or he might have let it out for the growth of a particular staple, or on any other condition; in short the land was his own to make the utmost possible use or gain out of it. But twelve years have elapsed, and all these rights have passed away. The ryot, whom he himself introduced, has become master of the land. The landlord has lost all control over it, and even his claim to rent is restricted. He cannot resume it for his own use; he cannot let it to any other tenant who would introduce the staples he desires to cultivate; he cannot raise the rent beyond the rates paid by hereditary cultivators in the vicinity. The person whom he put in as a cultivator twelve years ago has grown up into the privileged class, and the title thus created will descend indefinitely."

Sir John Shore in his famous Revenue minute, which, as Mr. Harrington tells us, formed the basis of Regulation VIII of 1793, and which was written in June 1789, remarked as follows:

"Pottahs to the *khoodkasht* ryots, or those who cultivate the land of the village, where they reside, are generally given without limitation of period, and express that they are to hold the lands, paying the rents from year to year. Hence the right of occupying originates; and it is equally understood, as a prescriptive law, that the ryots who hold by this tenure, cannot relinquish any part of the lands in their possession or change the species of cultivation, without a forfeiture of the right of occupancy, which, however, is rarely insisted upon: the Zemindars demand and exact the difference. I understand also that this right of occupancy is admitted to extend to the heirs of those who enjoy it. *Pykasht* ryots are those who cultivate the lands of villages where they do not reside, and hold their lands upon a more indefinite tenure. The pottahs to them are generally granted with a limitation in point of time. Where they deem the terms unfavorable, they repair to some other spot."

The first volume of the Bengal Revenue Selections abounds with allusions to these two kinds of ryots and to these two only. We will make one extract only from it. The Acting Collector of Rajshye, writing in August 1811, said:

"What constitutes the khoodkasht ryot is, I believe, little understood. From the best information I can obtain, it may be defined by the residence of the ryot in the village in which he cultivates. He and his forefathers may have cultivated lands in an adjoining village for hundreds of years, still, as far as regards the lands in that village, he can only be considered as a pykasht ryot and, as such a tenant-at-will."

These extracts are enough. Let the candid reader read them and say whether Sir Richard Garth is singular in his opinion or is mistaken in his exposition of the law on the subject of the occupancy right.

PUBLICATION OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

MR. ILBERT'S speech at the first sitting of the Vice-regal Council on the subject of the publication of legislative measures was in admirable unison with the noble spirit of Lord Ripon's rule. Its primary object was to impress upon the Council and the public at large that legislation should be carried on with due regard to the thoughts, sentiments, feelings and wishes of the people. He said: "What they wanted to know was, what were the wishes and feelings and apprehensions and prejudices, not of those who were to administer the law, but of those on whom the law was to operate, whose interests and whose welfare it must, for good or bad, intimately affect. Something was to be learned on these points from sympathetic and experienced officials, who had lived among the people and learnt their ways and modes of thought; something more could be learnt by representative Associations, such as the British Indian Association, the Poona Sharvajanik Sabha and others, though it must always be borne in mind that such Associations represented a class rather than the people at large. But after all, their chief source of information must be the press. They were quite aware that it was not an adequate source of information; that it was often the mouthpiece, not of the public, but of a particular class or set of interests. But making due allowance for all this, it was almost the only voice that spoke to them from outside the charmed circle of officialism, and as such, its utterances deserved their careful attention." Again: "The press was the most effective agency for bringing the measures of the Government before the public and securing for them a full discussion. Without its co-operation little could be done, and the first aim of the Government accordingly should be to give the press all the information in its power as to the object and necessity of any proposed legislation." Nothing could be more generous and more hearty than the spirit in which these utterances were made. It is true that the Government always professed to consult public opinion in pursuing legislation, but unfortunately it had not unfrequently acted as if there was no public opinion in India. The first step that was taken to consult public opinion in matters of legislation was the admission of non-official members into the Legislative Council by Lord Canning in 1861. It was of course a tentative measure. But the good aimed at was to a great extent neutralized by the manner in which non-official members were selected. As a rule ornamental Rajas and dummies were preferred. Really able, educated, and independent men were left out in the cold. Of course here and there some good men and true, men able and well-informed to form independent opinion and courageous enough to give expression to their opinion, were appointed. But we repeat they were the exception and not the rule. It came to be understood that independent men would disturb the placid waters of legislation based on forgone conclusions and might bring in a spirit of opposition which might be embarrassing to Government. A better day has dawned upon India under the auspices of Lord Ripon. His Lordship's policy is not to repress intelligent and independent opinion but to court it, to encourage it, and to foster it. We believe His Lordship does not consider opposition to the views of Government in Council or elsewhere a public scandal—the expression of independent opinion representing the many phases of popular sentiment and feeling an embarrassment to Government. If he had cherished such an opinion, he would not have certainly advocated the wide publicity of legislative measures and invited the co-operation of the representative Associations and the press in the discussion of them. Mr. Ilbert faithfully represented the liberal and enhightened policy of his chief in his speech under comment.

We have already discussed the measures which the Government of India proposes to adopt in order to give wide publicity to legislative bills. In commenting upon them we had pointed out that unless the procedure of the Council was adapted to the new policy the object aimed at would not be attained. We are glad to observe that the Viceroy seems to be fully alive to the necessity of the change recommended and has accordingly instructed the Law Member to amend the rules of business of the Council. Mr. Ilbert proposes:

It would seem right, as a general rule, that when a Bill is of such a nature that the Council thinks it necessary to order it, on its introduction, to be published in the vernacular, and the Select Committee thinks it has been so altered as to require republication, there should be a republication in the vernacular languages as well as in English. But this is not always so. It occasionally happens that the alterations in a Bill which lead the Committee to recommend its republication are alterations merely in drafting or in matters of procedure, and that republication is recommended, not because the interests of any persons concerned are supposed to be affected, but simply because, owing to the complication of the subject, or to the danger of there being some flaw which would cause a hitch in the working of the Bill as amended, it is thought desirable to submit it once more to the judgment of experts. In a case of this sort, a republication in English is obviously all that is required.

The amendments proposed are both practical and important. All that we want is that there should be no hasty legislation. But the public should be allowed the fullest opportunity to discuss a measure in all its stages, and the passing of Bills should not be made dependent upon the personal whims and feelings of individual members. We all know that the Civil Procedure Bill of 1877 was passed in hot haste, simply because Sir Arthur Hobhouse was about to go home. Mr. Whitley Stokes passed his Codification Bills last year under high pressure, because he was about to close his Indian career. Public interests were thus sacrificed to the personal convenience and ambition of the Law Member. We do hope that the revision of the rules of business under Lord Ripon's Government will render the repetition of such scandals impossible.

Mr. Ilbert adverted to a very important point in connection with this subject. It was the publication of rules and bye-laws under Legislative Acts. He said:

The existing practice with reference to these rules was that when made they were published in the local official *Gazette* or in the *Gazette of India*, as the case might be. It appeared to the Government that in the case of legislation of this kind—for it was legislation—it was as important as in the case of Bills, that opportunity should be given for public criticism before the rules had been finally passed. The Government had accordingly recommended that any rule, regulation or notification which affected the outside public, whether made under executive authority, or under the authority of an Act, should, before being issued by the Local Government or Administration, and where sanction was required, before being submitted for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, be published as a draft, with the view of ascertaining whether any valid objection could be taken to it.

We entirely concur. But we would venture to submit that the less there is this sort of discretionary legislation the better. Of late it has become the fashion to leave to the Executive Government the task of supplementary legislation by making rules and bye-laws. The result is that such legislation is adopted without the assistance of the constituted legislature. It is unconstitutional and irregular.

TRANSLATION OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S recent circular about giving greater publicity to its legislative measures than what at present obtains, has naturally attached a new importance to the language question in the Upper Provinces. There can be no doubt that the object of the circular is a noble one, and that its attainment will be beneficial to the people of this country. Lord Ripon prompted by a spirit of genuine statesmanship, wishes that the utmost publicity should be given to every measure brought into the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The sole end and aim of the suggestions contained in the circular issued by the Legislative Department is to give the people a thorough knowledge of the Bills under the consideration of the Council. As regards English-knowing men, the object which Lord Ripon has in view can be easily attained. But then the knowledge of English is still confined to a very small fraction of the entire population of the country. The Bills introduced into the Legislative Council must be translated into the vernacular languages, and these translations should be distributed as widely as possible. It is needless to point out that the translations to be effectual, must be in the *real* vernacular of the people, otherwise they will not be of much practical use. The Bengal Bills and Acts ought to be translated into three vernacular languages—namely, Bengali for the people of Bengal proper, Hindi for

those of Behar, and Urya for the inhabitants of Orissa. In the Upper Provinces the translations of Bills are at present made into one vernacular language—the Urdu; and the Government of India seems to think that this is sufficient for the attainment of the object it has in view. Indeed, the Supreme Government proceeds further and expresses its belief that Urdu is the *lingua franca*, among the educated classes in India. We propose to show that this belief is utterly unfounded; and that should the Government of India act upon it, Lord Ripon's wish that the utmost publicity should be given to the measures introduced into the Legislative Council will never be fulfilled.

In para 6 of the circular addressed by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department to the Local Governments and administrations, occurs the following passage: "It has been said that in most parts of the country where the people do not speak any form of Urdu, educated persons are generally able to read or understand it in a transliterated version. If this is the case, and if Local Governments are of opinion that it would be an advantage to have at least one translation available which would be understood by a considerable number of intelligent persons in each province, and which might be relied on as being as good as the ablest translators could make it, the Government of India would be prepared to make such arrangements in the translating branch of this Department as might be necessary to admit of Urdu translations of Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, and Reports being prepared for distribution throughout British India." Now, the distribution of Urdu translations of legislative measures will not give greater publicity to them than what at present obtains. We have said above that the translations of Bills, &c., must be made in the *real* vernacular of the people. We do not know who has informed the Government of India that in most parts of the country where the people do not speak Urdu, educated persons are generally able to read or understand it in a transliterated version. But we have no hesitation in saying that the informant must be a man whose bump of imagination is abnormally developed. We should very much like to know how many educated Bengalis, Uriyahs, Assamese, Mahrattas, Guzeratis, Telegus, Tamils, Canarese and other non-Urdu speaking people would be able to understand an Urdu version of legislative Bills. It must be borne in mind that the highly Persianized Urdu of the law courts and public offices is unintelligible to the mass of the population even in Northern India. Mr. J. Beames, C.S., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, who is a distinguished Oriental scholar, states that the officials in the Upper Provinces "learn a stilted artificial form of speech which enables them to speak to their own *amla*, or the court *mooktears*, and they are thus at the mercy of a very corrupt and designing class of people." Mr. Beames continues:—"When an English officer goes into a village and begins to talk to the people, even if he speaks the purest high Urdu, they generally understand him so little as to suppose he is talking English." Such is the opinion of a distinguished Oriental scholar and able administrator, who may be regarded as an authority on this question. Other equally high authorities may be quoted in support of this view. Professor Dawson writes:—"The Urdu language, commonly called Hindustani, is a language formed by an admixture of the Arabic and Persian of the Mahomedan conquerors with the Hindi or vernacular language of the conquered Hindus. It is everywhere the language of the Mussulmans, and in Delhi, Lucknow, and other places, where the Mahomedan power has made the deepest impression, it is the common language of the people. This language is written in the Arabic alphabet. But vast numbers of Hindus are more or less ignorant of Arabic and Persian and the Urdu, and employ native Hindi and Sanskrit words instead; these people use the Devanagri alphabet." Mr. Ralph Griffith, Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh, observes in his education report for 1877-78:—"In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Persianized Hindi is used by Mahomedans and Kayasths. As a rule, Hindi is the true vernacular of the province, and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the greater or less influence of Mahomedan rule and colonization. In the larger towns and seats of local Governments, Urdu is more commonly used, and the educated classes—as a rule, use the Persian character. The trading classes use a corrupt form of the Nagri letters." Mr. Ralph Griffith's predecessor Mr. Matthew Kempson, in his report for 1873-74 pointed out that 71 per cent. of the pupils in Government Vernacular Schools in the North-Western Provinces spontaneously chose to be taught in Hindi, in preference to Urdu, a fact which conclusively shows that Hindi is the mother tongue of the Hindus of the Upper Provinces. The people's mother tongue, as the late Dr. Fallon pertinently remarks, has been kept out from legal procedure and official correspondence, and in its place has been substituted the artificial language, which divides the people and the ruling class. "They speak," proceeds Dr. Fallon, "one language in their houses and another when they appear in public. When they give vent to the inmost feeling of the heart in the privacy of domestic life, they employ their own vigorous native tongue. When they go out among strangers and utter the commonplaces of conventional life, or the sentiments which they do not feel, they clothe themselves with the gaudiest foreign frippery and fustian, which serve both for "display and concealment of thought." The Urdu of the law courts and official correspondence contains a great many Arabic and Persian words which are never used in Hindi, and which are, therefore unintelligible to the mass of the Hindu, nay, even of the Mahomedan, population in the rural districts. The Rev. S. H. Kellog, of the American Presbyterian Mission, Northern India, remarks: "Of the two-hundred and fifty millions of India, speaking a score or more of different languages, fully one-fourth, or between sixty and seventy millions, own the Hindi as their vernacular. In all the great centres of Hindu faith in Northern India, alike in populous Benares, Allahabad, Mathura, and in the mountains about the sacred shrines of Gangotri, Kadar Nath, and Budri Nath, among the Himalayas; in many of the most powerful independent native states of India, as in the dominions of the Maharaja of Jeypur and other Rajput chiefs; in short, throughout an area of more than 2,48,000 square miles, Hindi is the language of the great mass of the population. Only where Mahomedan influence has long prevailed, as in the large cities, and on account of the almost exclusive currency of Mahomedan speech in Government offices, have many Hindus learned to condemn their native tongue and affect the Persianized Hindi known as Urdu."

From what has been said above it will be seen that the mass of the population even in the Upper Provinces do not speak and understand the Persianized Hindustani, which is the language of legal procedure and official correspondence which is only used by urban Mahomedans and Kayasths. The proposal to prepare Urdu translations of Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, and Reports in the translation branch of the Legislative Department of the Government of India for distribution throughout British India, should therefore be abandoned, if the Supreme Government should really wish to give the utmost publicity to its legislative measures. It is most desirable that the people should derive the great benefit from Lord Ripon's noble scheme for giving greater publicity to the Bills introduced into the Legislative Council. The excellent and statesmanlike idea which His Lordship has conceived, can only be properly carried out by distributing throughout the country as widely as possible translations of Bills, statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports &c., in the *true* vernacular of the people of the various provinces. We have shown above that the language of the law courts and public offices in the Upper Provinces is unintelligible to the mass of the population even in that part of the country, which is the birthplace of Urdu. When such is the case, what hope is there that Urdu translations of legislative Bills will be useful in giving them publicity in those provinces where—thanks to the reform effected by Lord William Bentinck—the true vernacular of the people is used as the official language? We pause for a reply.

MAJOR BARING IN MADRAS.

THE local Chamber of Commerce took occasion of Major Baring's visit to Madras to interview him on some important questions of the day, particularly affecting the Presidency of Fort St. George. The first question was the Madras Harbour works. Mr. Simpson represented on behalf of the Chamber that "these works were looked upon too much as a local and too little as an imperial project." "All such works," he said, must of necessity be of an experimental character to a great extent, and whilst it would be right and proper for such experiment to be tried with Imperial funds, they thought it doubtful if one province, and that a poor province like Madras, should be saddled for all time with the charge for the interest and sinking fund on the capital expended. For those reasons, and also considering the very incomplete state of the harbour works, they thought that the Government of India had been a little premature in exacting from the trade of Madras new dues to meet the charges mentioned, for works which were still far from completion." Major Baring remarked, "You cannot expect to have the advantages of an enclosed harbour, and also the additional advantages of cheapness consequent on the non-existence of a harbour." Again: "The general tax-payer gets no advantage; indeed no body gets more than a very slight advantage as yet." Mr. Simpson said: "But we are being taxed as if we were deriving full advantage, and for these reasons we think the Government of India have been premature in taxing us." Major Baring replied: "Who is to pay for it, the general tax-payer or the people who use the harbour of Madras?" Mr. Strange referred to the late accident which had destroyed the Harbour works. He said, "we say this catastrophe has thrown the harbour back, and we ask whether the cost should be borne by the tax-payer or the Madras merchants. We had nothing to do with the selection of engineers for this work." Major Baring replied: "With regard to the engineering part of the business, do you think that you could have thrown any light upon the matter if you had been consulted? The final decision must depend largely upon what the experts report. I don't think anyone can doubt for a moment the extreme desirability of having a good port on this side of India, and Madras is decidedly the best spot for that port. Meantime, matters depend upon what the Committee of experts, now sitting, say. It is exceedingly discouraging for any time to go, as I did a day or two ago, and see the unsatisfactory results from this enormous expenditure of money, but whether we go on must depend largely upon what the engineers say. I don't like spending a large sum of money upon a mere experiment; we should not, in my opinion, spend more unless the engineers say that they make a harbour which will be safe against a cyclone. I think it must depend upon what they say." Mr. Strange rejoined: "We complain that Port dues have been doubled already, and they are now about to put dues on landing and shipping cargo, to pay for the interest on money already spent upon the harbour. We should not be expected to pay until we have got a harbour." Major Baring said: "You ask the general tax-payer to pay for the damage caused by the cyclone. I don't know that you can say that the harbour works at Madras are more Imperial than those any where else, and such works are, I believe, self-supporting in other places." Again: "It would of course be a pity to put on dues at any port that would really cripple trade. Nevertheless within the limits of what is reasonable and possible, I think that the Madras Harbour Works should be self-supporting." The conversation next turned about the license tax. The Chamber did not agree with Major Baring as to the justice of imposing the License tax upon the trading classes alone. Major Baring said: "I never said anything about imposing any tax upon the commercial classes as opposed to the official and professional classes. I distinctly recognise that the incidence of the present tax is open to objection. In speaking of the justice of imposing some tax on the trading classes, I was dealing with their position as opposed to that of the agricultural classes and not as opposed to the official and professional classes.

You will see it is most distinctly recognised that the exemption of the official and professional classes is quite indefensible. I think the tax in its present form is very objectionable, but still I cannot say when it will be altered. So far as the decision rests with me, I certainly shall not think of changing it till I see my way to make a change which will be a permanent one. When I was speaking of the justice of taxing the trading classes, what I wished to express was that one of the blots upon our fiscal system was that the agricultural classes pay most of our taxes." Going into details Mr. Strange said: "For many years we had Rs. 800 as the maximum, while Calcutta paid Rs. 500, and Bombay Rs. 200, and now we pay Rs. 500, and Bombay Rs. 200, but we do not see why Bombay should pay less than we do." Major Baring replied: "One way out of that difficulty would be to level Madras up to Bombay. I think the injustice of the variation in assessments is recognised in my financial statement." The next subject was Railway extension. Major Baring said:

Broadly speaking, the main lines of railway are already constructed in this part of the world; what is wanted are small lines. I hope in course of time the local lines may be made by local capital. If you can see your way to make any of these short lines by private enterprise I shall support you to the utmost. We could probably aid you by giving the land free. We have in the case of the Southern Maharatta line, assisted in the formation of a Company. In that case a guarantee was given, but we only did that, because the country about there is more exposed to famine than other parts of India are, and the danger from loss of life was so great, that we were bound to have a railway almost at any price. What we want to arrive at is unaided private enterprise, and to drop the guarantee system. We are very anxious to get local capital to do these works, but generally when local capitalists come forward they want concessions which are almost impossible. It is very natural, because they get 12 per cent. for their money in other direction. I say this because I wish you to understand that we have no wish to go to the London market if local capital is available.

Again:

What we want to arrive at is that people shall start the railways altogether by themselves. If we are to attempt to get our railways made quickly, we must get private enterprise to do it. We cannot, as a Government, go beyond a certain pace, and if we cannot do the work quickly enough, we must call upon private enterprise to help us. Prossibly in some famine tracts, the construction of railways must be left wholly to Government. It is absurd to suppose that people will put their money into a philanthropic project that won't pay, but I hope that in the richer districts, such as Tanjore, there may be a chance of starting a private line or two with advantage. In Bengal one line has recently been brought out without any guarantee whatever, by Rothschilds and Barings. No doubt in the Southern part of the Peninsula the yields are much shorter than further north, and this places railway enterprise at a disadvantage. I was told the other day by a gentleman who had been travelling in the South, that he had seen long strings of bullock carts going to Negapatam by a road parallel to the railway, and that the journey would take seven days, while the railway journey would take but a few hours. That class of fact, no doubt, did not sound very hopeful for railway enterprise.

We thank the Madras Chamber of Commerce for getting so much out of our Finance Minister. He is generally reticent in public. But whenever he speaks, he speaks boldly, frankly and manfully. To the Madras Chamber he did not speak in uncertain language. He gave his opinion unreservedly that the general tax-payer should not be called upon to pay for local works like the Madras Harbour works. In the next place he freely recognized the inequality of the incidence of the license tax, but we wish the point were argued whether it should be made a permanent tax or not. As for Railway extension it is a mistake to suppose, as some people do, that Major Baring is opposed to the employment of local capital. If local capitalists will come forward he is willing to encourage them.

BREACH OF FAITH.

THE Education Commission has not been a fixture. It has been partly a roving Commission, and by visiting the provinces and their principal towns its members have acquainted themselves with facts and circumstances, which, though they might have known them by sitting at their head-quarters at Calcutta, would not certainly have made upon them the same impression that now probably exists. Seeing is believing, and this is true with associated bodies as with individuals. The members of the Commission, wherever they went, evoked national enthusiasm in their work, in its scope and tendency, and this result was due in no small measure to the happy speeches of the President, Dr. W. W. Hunter. We have neither time nor space to notice *seriatim* all the sittings of the Commission in the provinces or all the speeches delivered by the President; some of them we did notice as they occurred, but we desire to call attention to the remarkable facts which transpired at Ahmedabad. When the Education Commission was first appointed, its primary object was set forth to be the extension of primary education. But what was the state of things which the Commission saw in Guzerat? To quote the memorial presented to the Commission at Ahmedabad, "in primary and secondary education, this province is as well supplied as other parts of the Presidency; but in regard to higher education there is no provision at all for this province." As correctly remarked by the Hon. Mr. Hope when he was Inspector of schools in Bombay, primary education which is described as foundation, is useless without the superstructure of higher education. Then as regards self-reliance and self-help Ahmedabad affords a conspicuous example. Dr. Hunter thus spoke on this part of the project:

The memorial of the Guzerat College Fund Committee sets forth that in 1856 a subscription was commenced with a view to found a college for the province of Guzerat on the written assurance that "Government were willing to assign a sum equal to the amount subscribed." During twenty years various efforts were made, certain law classes were opened and closed, and I am not prepared to offer an opinion as to how far the original pledge made by Government might be held to be affected by the event of this long interval. But you assert that in 1878 this pledge was renewed in the most specific terms. You say the Governor of Bombay (Sir Richard Temple) assured you that "a college would be started at an annual cost of Rs. 16,000, and that if you could secure an income of Rs. 8,000 per annum, Government would grant an equal amount, viz. Rs. 8,000." You fulfilled your share of the bargain; and since then you have provided annually Rs. 8,000, chiefly from the interest on the fund which you subscribed on the faith of this and the previous promise, and the remainder by a grant guaranteed by the Municipality. The college was accordingly started, Government has subscribed, however, not the Rs. 8,000 yearly which you say that Sir Richard Temple promised, but only a sum which, according to your statement, have averaged Rs. 1,020 per annum. Your college has, therefore, in your opinion never had a fair chance; it has not had the requisite teaching power; and it is now being starved into inanition. Gentlemen, this is a very serious charge. You will not expect me to offer any opinion either as to the accuracy of your facts or the soundness of your inferences, on the moment. But I assure you that the Commission will carefully inquire into them, and take such action as seems proper thereon.

The above extract points two morals, firstly that the principle of self-help has been triumphant in Ahmedabad, and 2ndly that the Government has been guilty of a gross breach of faith. We could hardly believe that a conscientious and Christian Government like ours would deliberately belie its own word, and thus allow the popular effort for high education to die of sheer inanition. In the case of the Ahmedabad College the Government told the people to find a certain sum and promised to contribute from the public exchequer a like sum. The people raised Rs. 120,000 as capital, the interest on which Rs. 5000, and a sum of Rs. 3,000 from the Municipal coffers they contribute towards the maintenance of the College, but the Government does not perform its own part of the contract—it pays only Rs. 1020 per annum, and the result is that the Committee cannot maintain a fully equipped College. It was a purely local and patriotic feeling which had led the good people of Ahmedabad to start their College, and Dr. Hunter fully sympathized with it. He said: "I respect the strong feeling which makes you cling to your own fair province, and which leads you to so liberally support all schemes for her welfare. (Cheers.) I cannot forget that this feeling was specially urged as an inducement to your citizens to subscribe for a college. In 1856, Mr. Hope, when inaugurating the scheme as Educational Inspector for this division of the Presidency, laid stress upon "the antipathy of your countrymen to exchanging their native towns for a distant and solitary residence." I admit, too, that there is a certain force in the argument, which has been frequently pressed upon me during the past few days, that if Government can afford between forty and fifty thousand rupees for each of its own two colleges at Poona and Bombay, it may well afford to subscribe its promised Rs. 8,000 to your aided college at Ahmedabad." Dr. Hunter added:

But having made these admissions, the fact still remains that the whole question must be carefully considered by the Commission, before any definite hopes can be held out by me. Of two things, however, I feel sure. First, that you are right in aiming at making your college a complete teaching body, up to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Formerly, as an institution teaching up to the first arts standard, you had your students for two years under your care. But that standard having been abolished, you have now to choose between keeping your students for only one year till they pass the Previous Examination, or raising your professional staff to the strength required for conducting a young man's complete college course up to the Bachelor of Arts Degree. The second assurance which I can give you is a stronger one. This Commission has been appointed to encourage education on the basis of self-help; and your college now appeals to us on this ground more strongly than any other seat of learning in India. For I am thankful to say that the Agra College has already been saved.

In these two instances of the Agra College and the Ahmedabad College the Education Commission has vindicated the cause of high education. It is entitled to the credit which its President claims for it of having saved two colleges, for we take it for granted after the disclosures made at Ahmedabad that the Bombay Government will be moved to an honest fulfilment of its contract. But in the case of the Agra College the conditions made by the Government of India for its maintenance as we said in our articles on the subject are not all fair. If the Committee of the Agra College be not allowed to employ their own agency and their own terms for the College staff, if they be compelled to engage the white elephants of the Government of India, which will eat up their resources, their efforts, we fear, will not be crowned with success. We do hope that Lord Ripon will allow the principle of self-help in the case of the Agra College full and fair play. The case of the Ahmedabad College is simpler. The people have been performing their part of the contract all along, they now want "a specific performance of contract" on the part of Government. The only excuse which we have seen put forth on behalf of the Bombay Government is that the contribution of Rs. 3,000 from the Municipal fund is a public and not private contribution. Now, the Municipal contribution is in no sense a Government contribution, and what is more the Government knew full well when it made the stipulation that the sum contributed formed a part of the total of Rs. 8,000 promised by the people. So when the contract was made with a full knowledge of this fact it will not do now to urge this plea in bar.

COOLIE EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

MAJOR D. G. Pitcher, Assistant Director of Agriculture and Commerce for Oudh, was deputed in March last by the Government of India to make an enquiry into the existing system of coolie emigration from the United Provinces to certain French and British colonies. He was also instructed to offer suggestions in regard to the Indian Emigration Bill for 1881. Major Pitcher has submitted the result of his enquiries to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the first place the Major visited all the local depots in order to ascertain how arrangements are carried on, and whether they are properly managed. He advocates the proper

regulation and supervision of depots. He recommends the establishment of rules to insure (1) cleanliness; (2) sufficient room for the average number of coolies composing a chalan; (3) the exclusion of cases of contagious disease; (4) the exclusion of all women not coolies, save such women married to recruiters or chaprasis; (5) accommodation for single women and married people; (6) the regulation of every one attached to the depot, and the rigid exclusion of all not attached. Major Pitcher points out that the class from which recruiters are supplied is that which furnishes sepoys, chaprasis, and domestic servants. But the gallant Major thinks that, considering the difficulties under which they work, the recruiters have been somewhat unjustly maligned. The first and foremost requisite for placing the system of coolie emigration on a sound and satisfactory footing is the employment of good and respectable recruiters. Major Pitcher's statement that the class from which the present recruiters spring is that which supplies sepoys, chaprasis, and domestic servants is enough to demonstrate the necessity of reform in this direction. So long as the recruiters are not drawn from a better and more trustworthy class of men, the abuses of the existing system will continue. Major Pitcher seems to think that Government should not be particularly strict in dealing with the offences committed by recruiters under cover of their licenses, because "even if a man here and there does embark under a deception, he is almost sure to find his opportunities far better than they would have been had he remained in Hindustan." The gallant Major is apparently an upholder of the Jesuit doctrine "the end sanctifies the means." He believes that coolies have such excellent prospects of bettering their condition in the colonies, that it does not matter if they are induced by false representation to emigrate. After quoting some testimonies in favor of the good condition of the coolies in Demerara and Trinidad, Major Pitcher observes:—"That the condition and prospects of a recruit of the army or navy of England is increased by his enlisting to any parallel extent is not universally admitted. Yet, there, all is considered fair play in recruiting so long as the man's consent can be gained, and small blame attaches to the recruiter. Expediency is at the root of the matter." These observations sufficiently indicate the spirit in which Major Pitcher entered upon the important enquiry entrusted to him. So long as coolies can be induced to transfer their labour to a more remunerative field, Major Pitcher would not care to know by what means, fair or foul, such a philanthropic purpose is achieved.

After this, it is not at all surprising that Major Pitcher should advocate direct encouragement to coolie emigration on the part of Government. We are glad to see that Sir Alfred Lyall does not concur in this view. He rightly holds that direct encouragement to emigration on the part of Government might be misinterpreted even by those whom it was intended to benefit, and the idea that Government was anxious to get rid of its surplus population might be exaggerated by an ignorant and suspicious people into a misapprehension of the designs of Government, and lead to mischievous results. The position taken up by Sir Alfred Lyall will commend itself to the thinking portion of the community. The people of this country are notoriously suspicious and views the measures of Government with great mistrust. Major Pitcher states the objections of the Natives to emigrate. These are (1) a dread of interference with caste; (2) a dread of forcible conversion to Christianity, (3) a dread of the unknown, common to all ignorant and untravelled people; (4) a shrewd suspicion that the whole business is a fraud, a suspicion very naturally arising from the paucity of news received from those who have gone away, and from the small percentage who ever return. He says: "Objections (1) and (2) can only be met by increased care being taken to guard against interference with either caste or religion, caste has its disadvantages, but, in its sleepless vigil over the moralities, it saves us here in India a vast expenditure which would otherwise have to be incurred for increased police, and so too with religions. Better, surely, for the coolies their ancient beliefs than none at all; and although there may be no overt acts in the direction of forcible conversion, they may well come to look in time at any discouragement of their forms of worship as being prompted by religious hate. Objections (3) and (4) can no doubt be overcome like all other groundless fears by ocular or by oral demonstration. Ocularly, by the return of emigrants to their homes, and orally, by every effect being put forward to promote correspondence." It will not be an easy task to overcome objections (1) and (2); and so long as the people dread interference with caste and a forcible conversion to Christianity, emigration to the colonies on an extended scale would be an impossibility. Major Pitcher suggests that the planters who ask for more and for better men, should make arrangements to ensure that every coolie under indenture, who possesses friends in Hindustan, shall send a letter or post-card at least once a year, and further encourage them by all the persuasion in their power to remit money.

The most important question discussed in Major Pitcher's report is whether the present system of registration admits of any reform, and if so, what better system can be introduced. The Major is of opinion that the present system of registration admits of considerable reform. He writes:—"The work of examining each coolie apart from the recruiter takes up considerable time. In some large stations, coolies frequently come up in batches of 100 and more, to register whom properly according to instructions would take a couple of hours. If the work of Magistrates was so easy that on any given day they could easily spare two hours, or even an hour, there would be ground for saying that they are lightly worked; which, however, is certainly not the case. No one, sensible of the great responsibility attaching to judicial decisions, cares to have a trial suddenly interrupted and his attention distracted by the irruption of an evil smelling crowd, endowed apparently with extraordinary stupidity. The Registering officer of experience knows what is before him and inwardly groans. In asking the usual questions, he loses much time who asks them out of the regular order; and to the question 'what wages have you been promised' will perhaps get the reply 'five years'; and so on: all little matters tending to disturb the temper and to tinge the recruiter with a colour of fraud. I have satisfied myself that the coolie of the depot, like the villager in his native village, when spoken to kindly and in the possession of his self-confidence, has, for the most part, very shrewd ideas as to his own value in the business he is about, and is a very different person to the coolie or villager when in cutcherry. Before entering the presence, the coolies have probably had to wait in the verandah some time, exposed to the curiousity and to the jeers of the crowd of chaprasis, police men, petition-writers, suiters, &c., some of whom occasionally refer unkindly, to unwonted food as being ordinarily supplied to coolies in the colonies, or call them *mirchias* which is supposed to embody a good deal that is dreadful. In the Cutcherry, what with nervousness on being before a Magistrate and the difficulty of catching right away the accent of the foreigner who addresses him, the recruit is apt to lose his head and make absurd answers; a very possible result being that the Magistrate in his haste thinks all recruiters liars, and the one before him in particular a hardened villain, who has cruelly deceived a lot of ignorant people." We are also opposed to the present system of registration and think that it stands in urgent need of reform. But our reasons for this conclusion are different from those which have been set forth by Major Pitcher. The fact is, that the Magistrate does not take an interest in the work of registration and cannot spare sufficient time for doing it properly. Major Pitcher suggests that the registration should be effected by the Civil Surgeon at the time of making the medical examinations. We cannot support this suggestion. The Civil Surgeon has certainly more time for the work than the Magistrate, but then he is ignorant of the language of the country. This is a fatal disqualification. If the registration is to be done properly, it should be entrusted to the most experienced Native Deputy Collector in the station. But Major Pitcher would not entrust the work to any Native because the general feeling of the Native community in which even Native Deputy Collectors share is inimical to emigration. The simple truth is, that intelligent Natives know very well the deception practised by recruiters. If the registration work were entrusted to Native Deputy Collectors, the coolie would be made to understand fully the real nature of the contract into which he has been inveigled and recruiters will find their occupation almost gone.

THE LATE DR. BHOLANATH BOSE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Dr. Bholanath Bose was born in A. D. 1825 in his paternal residence at Chanuk Bowbazar in South Barrackpore. His father Ram Soonder Bose died when Bholanath Bose was only about six years of age, leaving him, his mother and his younger brother in a very helpless condition. So great, indeed, was the proverty of the family after this melancholy occurrence, that they had to depend, in a great measure if not entirely, upon the charity of their neighbours and relations. This state of things continued until the establishment a few years later of the Barrackpore School by the late Earl of Auckland. The institution was within hail of Bholanath's home and as it was supported entirely by the beneficence of its noble founder, the poor lad had little difficulty in getting himself enrolled as one of its pupils. He soon became a favorite pupil, and the only teacher of the School, Babu Russick Lal Sen—a very kind-hearted man, was so moved by accounts of the distress of the family to which his pupil belonged, that he could not help giving them some thing every month out of his small salary of Rs 50.

Lord Auckland and his friends used every now and then to visit the Barrackpore School, and Bholanath soon attracted His Lordship's notice by his intelligence and progress in studies. In the year 1840 His Lordship transferred him to the Calcutta Medical College with a stipend of Rs. 10 a month which he paid from his own private purse. Bholanath took up his quarter at Jorasanko in company with several other students and performed all sorts of drudgery to enable him to save a portion of his stipend for the support of his mother and younger brother. His career in the Medical College was a brilliant one, and at the expiration of about five years since his admission into it he accompanied Dr. R. A. Goodeve to England as one of the Tagore scholars. The circumstances which led to this then novel and daring adventure may not perhaps be so well-known. In the beginning of 1845 the late Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore proposed, through the then Council of Educate, to take with him to England two medical students at his own expense for the purpose of enabling them to acquire superior skill in their profession by a European education. The liberal offer having been cordially approved by the Council was announced to the students by Dr. F. J. Mouat, then their Secretary. The announcement could not but cause great excitement among them. The subject was eagerly discussed; every one felt the desire to go; but the obstacles that presented themselves on the score of caste, religious prejudices, the dangers of a long voyage, the fear of the effect of a cold climate on natives of this country were such and so many that none were found to respond to the patriotic call of Babu Dwarkanath. At last when the project seemed doomed to failure Bhola Nath stepped forward and volunteered to accompany the Baboo on his intended journey. He did so, however, on certain conditions, which he drew up and submitted through Dr. Mouat in the form of a memorial to Government. One essential condition was, that instead of two four students should constitute the proposed expedition so that they might have some society of their own in a strange land, and another that Government should take the whole management of the undertaking into their own hands. The other conditions referred to provision being made for their immediate return in case of serious illness, a guarantee for means of their livelihood in future in the event of ill-success attending any of the party and some pecuniary support to their families during their absence. All these conditions were approved and granted by Government and Dr. Goodeve was appointed to take charge and superintend the expedition. Bhola Nath Bose and Gopal Lal Seal were named Tagore students; Surja Kumar Chakravarti was selected on the part of Government and Dwarkanath Bose on that of the public, funds having been raised by public subscriptions for the purpose. At the time of their embarkation from India Bholanath, as already stated, had been nearly five years in College, Dwarkanath and Seal three years and Chakravarti a little more than one year.

During his three years' educational career in England Bholanath obtained more prizes and honors than any of his companions. He received the first certificate of honor and gold medal in botany; the second certi-

ficate of honor and silver medal in chemistry; first certificate of honor for an essay on chemistry; the second certificate of honor and first silver medal in Materia Medica and the first certificate of honor and gold medal in zoology besides other testimonials of proficiency. He was moreover the first native of India, who successfully competed for the degree of M. D. in the University of London. He also passed through the College of Surgeons and was third in his time in the first division of medical graduates of the London University. It will thus be seen that Dr. Bose's scholastic career in England was attended with memorable success.

On the eve of his return to India he received an autograph letter of which the following is a copy—from his distinguished patron and friend the late Earl of Auckland.

ADMIRALTY.
January 13th, 1848.

MY DEAR BHOLANATH,—

I will not allow you to leave England without writing a few lines to you to say that I wish you well. I would add too that you have given very great satisfaction to me and to your other friends, by the earnestness with which you have pursued your studies, and by the distinctions which have attended your success in them.

I should like you to take away with you some token of remembrance from me, and I will beg you to purchase one that may be agreeable to you with the enclosed draft.

Yours most truly, &c.,
(Sd.) AUCKLAND.

With the amount of this draft Dr. Bose bought a gold watch, which, according to the terms of the late Doctor's will, 'is to be preserved as an heirloom in the family.'

A strong effort was made by the late Earl of Auckland, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. C. H. Cameron, and other influential persons, to obtain for Dr. Bose admission into the Covenanted Medical Service of India. But the late Honorable Court of Directors were then of opinion, that the time had not yet arrived to admit the natives of India into that service. The Home Government, however, sent instructions to the Local Government that Dr. Bose should be treated in every way as if he were a Covenanted Medical officer. Soon after his return from England in 1848, he was first appointed Surgeon and Superintendent of the Sukea's Lane Dispensary and Hospital in Calcutta—an institution which in fact was established solely to employ him in town.

In October same year he was suddenly ordered up to the frontier, to join the force then forming for the Second Punjab Campaign. While serving with the Army in the field he was put in temporary charge of the Engineer's Park and did duty in the field hospital both before and after the battle of Chillianwalla and Goozerat. For his field services in the Punjab he was rewarded with a silver medal and clasp.

It would be too long to narrate all his subsequent services. Suffice it to say that the Doctor saw much active service and was a very popular officer wherever he went. In January 1876 failing health compelled him to take a long furlough and in summer next year he revisited England with a view not only to renovate his health but also of reviving his recollections of a country to which he was so deeply indebted. Returning to India he settled himself with his family at Narikaldanga with an invalid pension of Rs. 4,000 per annum. But before three years had elapsed since his retirement death snatched him from his friends and countrymen. He died on the 22nd September 1882 of a carbuncle on the neck. The estate left by the lamented deceased values over two lacs of rupees, but unfortunately he has left no issue. His widow, however, has his authority to adopt a son, and it is to be hoped that she will adopt one who is likely to prove a worthy son of a worthy father.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

JUST as we were going to press we received the intelligence that Syud Azimooddeen Chowdhry of Pubna, whose case we briefly noticed in our last, has been convicted by the Magistrate and sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 3000. Mr. H. Bell defended the prisoner. More when we receive the papers on the subject.

AT LAST Saturday's sitting of the Bengal Council the Excise Bill was considered in Committee of the whole Council. Considerable discussion followed certain amendments moved by a native member. We reserve remarks till a full report of the proceedings is published. Col. Trevor in a lucid and interesting speech moved for leave to introduce a Tramway Bill.

WE FEEL a sensible relief by the announcement that Mr. Fawcett is convalescent. All India was filled with anxiety by the intelligence of his serious illness. Although in his present position he cannot take that active interest in Indian affairs, which he used to do, when he was an independent member, he is still identified with India, and the millions of India pray that his health may be speedily and thoroughly restored.

WE HAVE before us Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's English Translation of the Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali with the commentary of Bhoja Raja, fasciculus, III. These aphorisms are sure to be read with peculiar interest at the present time when there is so much agitation about the occult science. The example of this veteran scholar hard at his work ought to stir up our young men.

WE HEAR that Mr. Rivers Thompson proposes to introduce a system of competitive examination for admission of candidates into the Subordinate Executive Service. We do hope that some such system will be adopted, for it will prevent much heart-burning and vexation of spirit.

A GENERAL MEETING of the British Indian Association was held on Friday last, Maharaja Narendra Krishna, the President, in the chair. After the report of the Committee was read the Maharaja delivered the usual presidential address, chiefly dwelling on local self-government, the payment of the expenses of the Indian contingent for the Egyptian war, and the Durga Puja holidays. New members were next elected. Babu Joykissen Mookerjea drew attention to the new Rent Bill, and urged the necessity of continued and combined agitation. The Secretary then informed the meeting that the Committee had invited the co-operation of the Behar Landholders' and the East Bengal Landholders' Associations and influential gentlemen in the Mofussil and advised combined action in the matter. Mr. M. L. Macnaughten was also kind enough to offer his own co-operation, and to secure the sympathy and assistance of several leading Europeans of this town interested in the land question. The Hon'ble Durga Churn Law moved the appointment of a Central Committee of landholders to watch the progress of the Rent Bill and to make representation to Government regarding it. Newab Mir Mahommed Ali seconded the motion. Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee drew attention to the appointment by the Bengal Government of a Committee on the Chowkidari system and moved that the Committee of the Association should direct their attention to the subject. Babu Juggodish Nath Roy seconded the motion. Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghose next dwelt on the question of the present limit of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service Examination, with special reference to Mr. Wren's pamphlet, and moved that a representation be made on the subject. Raja Purna Chunder Sing seconded the motion. With the usual vote of thanks to the chair the meeting separated.

WE THANK the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha for copies of their correspondence with Government on the subject of local self-government. The Sabha has taken a prominent part in the discussion of the subject. It has also adopted active steps to educate the people of Bombay to a due appreciation of the boon of self-government. The attitude of the local Government was at first not encouraging to the advocates of local self-government, but Sir James Fergusson we are glad to observe has since changed his tone. The suggestions of the Sabha are both practical and valuable.

THE FOLLOWING is the list of the Central Committee of Landholders to watch the progress of the Rent Bill and to make representations in connection therewith appointed by the British Indian Association at last Friday's meeting on the motion of the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law:

Bengal.

The Hon'ble the Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur K.C.S I.	Babu Joykissen Mukerjee.
	Dr. Rajendrolala Mitra.
	Nowab Mir Mahomed Ali.
MaharajaNarendro Krishna Bdr.	Babu Mohini Mohun Roy.
Maharaja Komul Krishna Bahadur.	„ Peary Mohun Mookerjee.
	„ Jogendro Chunder Ghose.
Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur.	„ Kaliprosunno Ghose.
	„ Saradandranath Tagore.
Raja Suttyanund Ghosal Bahadur.	„ Gobindlal Seal.
Raja Purno Chunder Singh Bahadur.	Chowdhry Mahomed Rushid Khan.
Raja Surja Kant Acharji Chowdhry.	Kumar Rajendro Narain Roy.
	Babu Bejoy Kissen Mookerjee.
Raja Promotho Nath Roy Bdr.	„ Kissory Mohun Gossain.
Raja Promotho Bhoosun Roy	„ Lolit Mohun Roy.
Hon'ble Durga Churn Law.	

Behar.

Maharaja of Durbhanga.	Hon'ble Mahomed Yusuff.
„ Domraon.	Babu Saligram Singh.
„ Hatwa.	Roy Joyprokash Lal Bahadur.
Raja Hurbullub Narain Singh.	Nowab Vilayat A i Khan Bahadur.
Hon'ble Hurbuns Shahai.	

European Landholders.

J. J. Keswick Esq.	J. P. Thomas Esq.
E. F. Mewburn Esq.	J. J. Guise Esq.
E. A. Thoburn Esq.	M. L. Macnaughten Esq.

(With power to add to their number).

THERE WAS a grand field-day in the Supreme Legislative Council on Friday last in connection with the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Bill. An amendment moved by Mr. Gibbs called forth an animated discussion, in which several members took part. This discussion elicited a pronounced opinion on the part of some members as to the oppressive character of the Bombay Revenue settlement and the futility of seeking to redress the grievances of the Deccan ryots by putting down the money-lenders without mitigating the pressure of the revenue assessment. The Council then divided as follows:

Ayes.—The Hon'ble Mr. Hope, Sir Steuart Bayley, the Hon'ble R. Millar, Major-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, the Hon'ble Major Baring, the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Excellency the President.

Noes.—The Hon'ble Messrs. Evans, Thomas, Reynolds, Crosthwaite, Hunter and Ilbert, and Hon'ble Durga Churn Law, the Hon'ble Rajah Siva Persaud, the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadoor, and the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore.

The amendment was accordingly lost. It is rarely seen that such a determined fight is made by the Additional Members of the Council, and the Executive Government is defeated in the Legislative Chamber. It is also remarkable that the Law Member voted against the Executive Government and that all the native members voted together. We need hardly say that this freedom of opinion was not a little due to the enlightened and liberal spirit of the eminent statesman now at the head of the Indian Government, who invites and fosters independent expression of opinion.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION is in full session in Calcutta. It is now deliberating for the purpose of drawing up the final report. The Commission is divided into six Committees, viz., (1) Primary and indigenous education; (2) Secondary and higher education; (3) Inspection and internal administration; (4) Grants-in-aid; the withdrawal of Government from direct control, and the external relations of the Department to local self-government bodies and the public; (5) The education of special classes, such as the Muhammadans, the sons of the native nobility, Native Christians, out-castes, or aboriginal tribes, and female education; (6) Legislation. These main branches include a variety of minor headings which cover the entire area of the Commission's investigations. Each of the separate committees consists of nine members, including the President, who is *ex-officio* a member of all of them. A permanent Central Committee of three regulates any changes which may become necessary in the *personnel* of the six committees, and a Statistical Committee deals separately with all questions of forms or returns. The Chairman will draw up the final report. The Government of India has intimated that the report should be submitted by February next.

BABU DIJENDRONATH TAGORE holds an annual *soiree* of literary men and provides them with rational amusement. The last was held last Saturday. The company was large and respectable, and was entertained with the performance of a melodrama, entitled *Kal Mrigya*. The actors and actresses were for the most part the children

of the family, and the performance was simply exquisite. It would be invidious to single out any particular character, when all acquitted themselves so well. Himself devoted to letters, the attention which Babu Dijendranath Tagore shews to literary men by inviting them to this annual gathering cannot be too highly praised.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE in another column the receipt of Babu Krishna Chunder Roy's paper on High Education and the Calcutta University reprinted from this journal. This paper has thrown a new light on the state of high education in the Bengal Presidency and on the position of the graduates of the Calcutta University. It has been so favourably received by the press generally that we need not say any thing further about it. It has already led to some practical results. The Director of Public Instruction has set on foot an enquiry as to the proportion in which the University graduates are employed in the public offices. The Punjab Government has admitted some graduates to its subordinate executive service. The paper has we believe been laid before the Education Commission, and the facts adduced in it we make no doubt will receive their attentive consideration.

To the paper is attached an appendix containing a complete alphabetical list of the graduates of the Calcutta University from 1858 to 1881 with their Degrees and occupations. This list is of great practical value. No University graduate ought to be without a copy of this pamphlet.

AS THE Shabjehanpore Rape Case has caused some excitement we have taken the trouble to read the proceedings of the trial as given in the *Pioneer*. The result of the case we must confess has taken us by surprise. The hon'ble and learned Judge in charging the jury analyzed the evidence at some length and plainly hinted that he did not believe the evidence for the prosecution, though his Lordship had premised that he was giving to the Jury no opinion or advice on the weight they should attach to the evidence of Kurnoo, the complainant. It had been urged in defence that the woman Kurnoo had an improper intimacy with the witness Chet Ram, and that considering her character her statements were not worthy of credence. The Judge remarked: "As to the relations between this witness (Chet Ram) and the woman Kurnoo the Jury had heard a good deal urged, and His Lordship once more impressed upon them that, while the fact that there was such an intimacy would be quite immaterial to the question under trial, yet it would be material in determining the credibility of the woman." It would be thus seen that the Judge pretty broadly hinted what weight should be attached to the evidence of the complainant. In the same way his Lordship remarked: "The act of violation sworn to by Kurnoo was confirmed if the witnesses Baihoo and Chet Ram were to be believed. Mussamat Radha, the next witness, is a woman of the same class of life as Kurnoo. She, however, can say nothing, as she ran away, not through apprehension of her modesty being outraged, but of her caste being molested by her being ducked in the water. If the Jury believed the witness Baihoo, they must believe the story of the prosecution." The learned Judge pronounced the medical evidence to be worthless. His Lordship said: "In His Lordship's opinion the medical evidence was very unsatisfactory, and pointed to nothing definite." But his Lordshp admitted, "it was clear that the defence had, if nothing else, proved that a most brutal assault had been committed." And yet his [illegible] is reported to have said: "In conclus[illegible]s Lordship reminded the Jury that an a[illegible] had been admitted; but it was for them to say whether the prisoners at the bar had committed this assault, knowing that they would thereby outrage the modesty of Mussamat Kurnoo." But it is in evidence that the defendants were satisfactorily identified. Mr. Fitzerald, Inspector of Police, stated, "in witness's opinion the identifications were prompt and perfectly satisfactory." George Brookes, brother of one of the accused, deposed:

George Brookes, brother of one of the accused, stated that, on the 16th of August last, he and the prisoners went to the Rajbaha to bathe. The accused ducked two villagers who were passing by. Later on a woman passed by. She stood on the bridge, and refused to go away when told to do so. The accused ran after her. She ran towards a man who was driving buffaloes ahead, but did not get up to him. The prisoners caught her by the arms and pulled her into the water. When in the water, they splashed her in the face. Witness told the accused to let the woman go. They did so, and she went on to the bank and fell down crying. The whole occurrence lasted about 3 or 4 minutes.

Thus the story of the prosecution was substantially admitted. Whether the charge of rape was proved to the satisfaction of the Court or not it is not for us to say, but the Judge admitted that "a most brutal assault had been committed." And yet the prisoners were let off as perfectly innocent. The Crown Counsel suggested to the Court the advisability of adding another charge to those already against the prisoners, and accordingly proposed that they should be charged under section 352 "for assaulting or using criminal force to any person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by that person." But the Judge said, "he did not see the propriety for the additional charge." Under the circumstances we are constrained to say that there was a failure of justice. And we are the more sorry that such a failure of justice has occurred when our Courts cannot fail to recoguize the righteous spirit in which the country is governed under Lord Ripon.

ANOTHER case of failure of justice. Private William Hawkins, of the South Yorkshire Regiment, was tried at the Allahabad Sessions on a charge of having killed a native, named Husain Buksh, by striking him with the butt end of the gun. The jury brought in a verdict of *not guilty* and the man was discharged. The *Pioneer* thus comments on this case:

Deep regret will be felt by all high-minded Englishmen in this country at the perfectly unintelligible verdict of the jury in the Hawkins case, concluded in the Allahabad High Court on Tuesday. The prisoner may not have been guilty of what people generally understand by murder, because the offence charged against him was a piece of unpremeditated brutality, but the man who committed the fatal outrage described was assuredly guilty of the most aggravated sort of manslaughter, and nothing which comes out in the report of the evidence casts any reasonable doubt on the identity of the prisoner. It is disgusting to find a jury, consisting almost entirely of Europeans, giving colour, by such a discreditable misperformance of their duty, to the widespread feeling, in this country, that in cases where Europeans and Natives are concerned, our Courts do not deal out evenhanded justice. Judges, in Courts where they preside alone, are rarely unjust in this way now, but one shameful miscarriage of justice of the sort before us, does more harm than a whole year's work of painstaking impartiality by Judges all over the land, can do good. On no theory whatever does the present verdict seem to us in the least degree excusable. There have been many cases within recent times of outrages committed on natives by soldiers out shooting, and the offence is one which claims special treatment by means of one or two striking examples. In some cases there have been confusing circumstances, but this one was marked by a total absence of provocation on the part of the unfortunate man who was killed. The soldiers were in fault from beginning to end of the disturbance, and the defence set up for them was hardly worth calling by that name. If the jurymen, who have so painfully contributed to cast discredit upon the name of British justice in India, do not feel ashamed themselves, when they come to think over what they have done, they may rest assured, at all events, that the best of their countrymen will be ashamed of them.

When the *Pioneer* writes in this strain we have little to add. Such failure of justice can not be too deeply regretted.

WE THANK the *Times of India* Press for a copy of its Indian A. B. C. Railway Guide with a Railway map of India. It is a useful serial, and no Railway traveller should be without it.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Wandby Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. *Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.*

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 23rd December 1882.

The commercial intelligence of the present week is as meagre as that of the past. Dullness continued to prevail over our market and nothing of importance has transpired either in Import or Export trade.

In Piece-Goods and Yarns the counter-part of the report for the past week may be received for the present.

Export.—Tea. At the public sale held on the 21st December 12,500 chests were offered, all found buyers except a very small portion, there was a better demand and biddings were more animated than for some time past and prices have decidedly showed an advance on all descriptions in the manner as follows—on low qua ities—about half an anna, medium sorts an anna and fine sorts one and half anna.

This position of the market led to an enquiry for Tea Stocks and ere long we may see them improve also.

There were four Indigo sales during the week and about 3600 chests found buyers; prices of native marks remained the same as before, whilst some of the European marks realized higher rates, about two-thirds of the crop is now out of the market.

In oil seeds and grain, nothing of importance transpired. Jute continued to find buyers at previous prices, any further decline in them has been arrested.

MONETORX.

There has been no change in the rates of discount and interest both at the Banks and Open market, six per cent continues to be the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal for loans on deposit of Government securities.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Have been firm during the best part of the week and the following rates ruled at the close:

4per cent	...	99 15 @ 100
4 „	...	105 12 @ 106

In Joint stock shares nothing of importance has transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
The Partabgurh Reading Club	4	15	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Darbhangah	20	0	0
Executive Engineer, Chittagong	10	0	0
Executive Engineer, Dacca	14	0	0
G. N. Ghose Esq., Haspura	3	0	0
Tranquibar Reading Room	10	0	0
P. DeCruze Esq. Chakaria	15	0	0
T. S. Narsinga Row Esq. Chittore	6	10	0
Vice Chairman Purneah Municipality	4	8	0
The Duggirla Literary Association	3	10	0
The Sanli Native Library and Book Club	13	4	0
Kumar Duckhineshar Malia Bahadur, Searsole	13	4	0
Kumar Dowlut Chunder Roy, Cossipore	13	4	0
Babu Kader Nath Mozoomdar, Midnapore	13	4	0
„ Kanty Chunder Mookerjee, Debrooghur	5	0	0
„ Peary Churn Sen, Assam	5	0	0
„ Bhoobone Mohun Rahn, Beerbhoom	6	8	0
„ Kader Nath Chatterjee, Midnapore	13	4	0
„ Radhabinode Das, Sylhet	13	4	0
„ Khetter Nath Bose, Muzafferpore	10	0	0
„ Ombica Churn Sircar, Korondy, Jessore	10	0	0
„ Runko Rehary Ghose, Burdwan	6	10	0
„ Kadar Nath Bagchee, Allahabad	6	10	0
„ Greesh Chunder Ghose, Hooghly	13	4	0
„ Okhil Nath Dutt, Balasore	7	0	0
„ Hem Chunder Dutt, Tallygunge	13	4	0
„ Probode Chunder Dutt, Nattore	13	4	0
„ Peary Mohun Banerjee, Midnapore	13	4	0
„ Kally Coomar Sundyal, Kutni Station	10	0	0
„ Monwar Das, Jamui	6	10	0
„ Sumbhoo Chunder Dey, Futtikchery	10	0	0
„ Krishna Chunder Das, Chuprah	10	0	0
„ Poorno Chunder Das, Murree	6	8	0
„ Jogut Bandhoo Goobo, Dacca	10	0	0
„ Jodonath Shahai, Bankipore	15	0	0
„ Rusick Chunder Sen, Palong	6	10	0
„ Koonjo Behary Dey, Chandpur	13	4	0
„ Rakhal Das Haldar, Ranchee	13	4	0
„ Poresh Nath Sookool, Krishnagar	13	4	0
„ Jodoo Gopal Banerjee, Bundelcund Railway Banda	13	4	0
„ Bhugwan Chunder Chuckerbutty, Khulna	15	0	0
„ Haran Chunder Mookerjee, Rurrah	10	0	0
„ Ramdoolal Khan, Santipore	20	0	0
„ Gossain Das Dutt, Kishengunge	20	0	0
„ Bishnu Chunder Moitra, Azamgurh	13	4	0

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 13, 1882.

GENERAL —13th Dec—Mr T D Beighton, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, returned to duty on forenoon of 1st Oct, 1882.

14th Dec—Baboo Sita Kant Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Pooree, on leave, is transfd to Dinagepore and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

15th Dec—Mr J T Jarbo, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, reported his departure from India on leave, on 15th Nov last.

16th Dec—Mr A J R Bainbridge, Dist and Sess Judge, Moorshedabad, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 29th Sept, 1882.

Baboo Kali Churn Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is allowed leave for three months, from 27th Oct last, the date he availed himself of it.

Mr A J Fraser, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Naraingunge, Dacca, leave for one month and seven days from date he may be relieved.

Mr. F Grant, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Dacca, temply to have charge of the Naraingunge divn of that dist, during absence of Mr A J Fraser.

Mr R Carstairs, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Serampore, Hooghly, furlough for nineteen months, from 4th April, 1883, or subsequent date.

The services of Mr. H H Risley, Asst Comr, Manbhoom, are placed tempy at the displ of the P W dept of this Govt in the Railway Branch, for employment on special duty.

Baboo Komul Nath Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Pooree, leave for three months from 2nd Jan next, or subsequent date.

Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Contai, Midnapore, is transfd to Pooree, and posted to the sudder station of that dist, during absence of Baboo Komul Nath Ghose.

In accordance with paragraph 8 of the Govt Resolution, 25th July, 1882, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 36th idem, the Lieut Govr sanctions the following apptmts in the several grades of Sub-Depy Colrs, from 1st Aug, 1882.

To be Sub-Depy Colrs, of the first grade.

Moulvie Shere Ali, Baboo Annoda Prosad Sen, Baboos Radhakant Banerjee, Baboo Ram Churn Lall, Moulvie Mahomed-ul-Nobi, Baboo Rajkissore Narain, Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Baboo Prosonno Coomar Dutt. Baboo Juggut Chunder Shome, Baboo Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar, Baboo Gobind Chunder Bysack, Baboo Deno Nath Day, Baboo Girindro Nath Chatterjee, Baboo Monmotho Coomarl Bose, and Baboo Nundjee.

The above officers will continue to be on deputn until further orders.

Advertisements.

WANTED at once a good Surveyor and Leveller Salary Rs 80 (Eighty) travelling allowence by rail only. Applications and Certificates of past work to be sent to the District Engineer of Burdwan.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Manager for the Estate of Sreemutty Bindhubashini Chowdrany Executrix to the will of the late Babu Dwarkanath Roy Chowdry Zemindar of Kagmari ; Salary Rs 200 a month with prospects of increase. Applications with copies of testimonials must be forwarded to Babu Ganga Das Guha, Pleader, Judges Court Mymensing.
Mymensing, The 21st of December 1882.

NOTICE.

Wanted a modern Entrance pass, or fail, student for tutorship at Rs 10, rising to Rs 16, per mensem, free board and lodging.
Peerpahar, Monghyr. M. J. MOOKERJEE.

NOTICE.

Applications (with copies of testimonials) will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Monday the 15th January for the acting appointment of Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta from 1st March to 1st November 1883 on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem.

Further particulars can be obtained on application.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Seward Brice—Treatise on the Doctrine of Ultra Vices Rs. 16. Kishen Kissore Ghose- Dattaca Chandrica and Dattaca Mimansa—Rs. 6

Bonnaud—An almanac of different Eras prevailing in India 1842 to 1875. Rs. 2.

Halhed—Code of Gentoolaw Rs. 10.

Macdonell—Land Question with particular reference to England and Scotland. New Rs. 5.

Legislative Acts (Furrell) 1834 to 1871 and B C Acts 1862 to 1869. 3 vols—Rs. 6.

Marshman—Civil Guide 1842. Rs. 5,

Young—Revenue Hand-book Rs. 3.

Rammohun Roy—Selections from Vedanta and other Tracts Re. 1.

15, Bosepara Lane, Calcutta. KEDARNATH BANERJEA.

PHRASES AND IDIOMS.

SECOND AND ENLARGED EDITION.

By Krishna Chandra Roy. Price Rs. 5.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(Reprinted from the Hindoo Patriot.)

By Krishna Chandra Roy. Price 12 As. Apply to Sanskrit Press Depository, Calcutta.

THE ANNUAL

GRAND FANCY FAIR.

Organised by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in aid of Calcutta Charities

will be held at the

Zoological Gardens

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General,
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
The Honourable the Chief Justice,

ON

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1883, AND THE FOLLOWING DAY.

Through the kindness of the Commandants and other Officers of the Royal Warwickshire and 17th N. I. Regiments, the Bands of those Regiments will play at the Fair.

Tiffins and Refreshments by Messrs. Broad and McKinnell ; Ices and Confections by Mr. F. Peliti ; Refreshments for Native gentlemen by Brahmins.

Merry-go-rounds, Aunt Sallies, Hippodromes, Boat-Swings, Wheels of Fortune, Shooting Gallery, under the management of Mr. Carlton, of the American Shooting Gallery, and other entertainments.

Admission to the Fair—One Rupee.

For Children, and Soldiers in uniform, with their families—half-price.

The E. I. and the E. B. Railway Companies will issue return tickets at *single* fares to passengers from stations up to Hooghly and Barrackpore, on their purchasing at the same time tickets for the Fair.

Stalls will be provided gratis for Charitable Institutions only on application by letter to Mr. M. A. Mendes, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

GRIMAULT AND CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED GRIMAULT & CO'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

We invite all who are ailing from DISEASES OF THE CHEST to resort to Grimault & Co's SYRUP OF HIPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME as the ONLY ONE YIELDING UNFAILING RESULT in the treatment of PHTHISIS, PULMONALIS ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS' and various kinds of COUGHS. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hipophosphite of Lime is of a ROSE COLOUR, is delivered in FLAT OVAL BOTTLES AND NEVER in QUADRANGULAR BOTTLES. Call expressly for said bottle, bearing the SIGNATURE GRIMAULT & Co.

GRIMAULT & CO'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. It has not like, Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea. The injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble Subjects, Convalescents, Old People and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones. Well adapted to Ladies in the Family-way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

ASTHMA! ASTHMA! GRIMAULT & CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Fical Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA! GRIMAULT & CO'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

Beware of counterfeits! The genuine preparations of GRIMAULT & Co., bear a stamp with their Trade Mark and the seal of the French Government.

Agents—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET, & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS Calcutta; TREACHER & CO., MADON & Co., Bombay ; BARRIE & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras ; PLOWER & Co., Lahore ; PEAKE, ALLEN & CO., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore. 4

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

LATELY PUBLISHED.

Yoga Aphorisms of Patanjali, fasc. II
Apastamba Srauta Sutra, fasc. IV
Nirukt, a fasc. V and VI
Chaturvarga Chintamani, fasc. XXXIX

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.	Rs.	As.
Atharvana Upanishads, (Sans.)fasc. I—V at /10 each...	3	2
AsvalayanaGrihyaSutra,(Sans.)fasc. I—IV at /10 each	2	8
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